

FOUNDING OF PETERSBURG

Please give some facts about the founding of Petersburg, Va.—O. A. M., Richmond.

1948

"The actual beginning of Petersburg was in 1646, when Governor Sir William Berkeley built a fort on the Appomattox River, where the city now stands, and called it Fort Henry. As the government was unable to maintain the fort, it was soon leased to Abraham Wood, the commander, who was the foremost man in the early history of Petersburg and one of the most enterprising characters in Colonial American annals. Fort Henry was the frontier post of Southern Virginia for a considerable period of time.... The post remained the property of Wood for 30 years and passed to his descendants. It was long known as 'Wood'; the name 'Petersburg' was not definitely attached to it until much later. For many years the place was the most important station on the fall line of Virginia. It was the great trading post of the Indians.... Peter Jones succeeded Abraham Wood as the magnate of Fort Henry, and Petersburg probably received its name from him. The second Peter Jones, grandson of the first, built two houses which are still in existence: 'Folly Castle'.... and 'Stirling Castle'.... The first Peter Jones continued the trading station established by Abraham Wood. The growing village was becoming known as 'Petersburg' when, in 1733, William Byrd 'laid the foundation,' as he expressed it, of Petersburg and Richmond.... Byrd called the place 'Peter's Point,' but the name 'Petersburg' prevailed. By the time of the Revolution, Petersburg was a flourishing town." ("Historic Guide Book to Petersburg, Virginia," published by the City of Petersburg.)

THE LOSS OF VIRGINIA RECORDS

Attorney-General ALMOND took on a heavy task when he began yesterday to study methods by which to recover official records of Virginia that have found their way into private collections. He will find that theft and looting during the war of 1861-65 were responsible for the heaviest losses. Many abandoned county clerks' offices were ransacked and some were burned by Federal soldiers. The Capitol was stripped of tens of thousands of papers when the Federals entered the city in the fateful last days of the struggle. Old Richmonders have said the Capitol Square was almost covered with manuscripts brought down from the attic by vandals who examined the papers and then threw most of them away.

Next among the serious causes of loss was deliberate and long-continued theft of documents known to be important. Easy-going, trustful clerks or guardians of State documents permitted so-called "investigators" to make searches without any sort of supervision. In one notorious instance, a man who had written many books that were esteemed in his generation, stole from the Virginia archives some of the most precious letters contained there. The gross negligence of a few clerks and their deputies in the nineteenth century is the third reason for the disappearance of records that ultimately found their way to other States. Many of the old books of deeds and wills were opened to all comers who carelessly thumbed the pages, often from curiosity alone, until they wore out the volumes. When the books no longer were usable, it is presumed that the clerks simply "got rid" of them by throwing them out or by saying to casually interested friends, "You have the book—it's no good to anybody." We have never heard of an instance—be it said to the credit of clerks—where any of them sold public records even in the years of greatest public indifference to such papers; but many painful instances are recalled of carelessness for which there scarcely is a polite name. It may or may not be true, as traditionally reported, that one court clerk permitted a little girl to make "paper dolls" of some of the magnificent old parchment deeds and land grants on file in his office; but there is no disputing the fact that when the State Library was moved in 1895 from the Capitol, some official or other decided that the time was suitable for a general clean-up. He sold to a junk dealer what vaguely were termed a "lot of old documents" and he actually made delivery of some of them before CHARLES POINDEXTER and other outraged scholars could go into court and get an injunction. Their action saved many treasures. Nobody knew precisely what had been destroyed before the hand of the law restrained the junk dealer.

Extracts From The Files Of The Virginia Gazette

For SALE

A LOT of LAND, in *Suffolk* Town, opposite the Courthouse, with a good Dwelling-house, Storehouse, and all convenient Outhouses proper for a Merchant, in good Repair, and at present occupied by Mr. *Gardner Fleming*. Also a Lot of LAND near the River, and a Causeway on the Side of the Creek, with a good Wharf to the best Water; a Pitch Kettle on the said Lot, set very conveniently, and a Tar House that will contain two Thousand Barrels of naval Stores. For Terms inquire

NATHANIEL FLEMING

N. B. I intend to leave the Colony in the Spring.
JANUARY 15, 1771.

Star, Sept 10, 1957

The

Rambler

... Enjoys Sunday
With the Moncures

By GEORGE KENNEDY

Aquia is a name that occurs occasionally in Washington's early history. The old or central portions of the Capital and the White House were constructed from the yellow sandstone cut in a quarry on Aquia Creek, which flows into the Potomac about 30 miles below Washington.

Time and again, in motor-ing south along U. S. 1, the Rambler has noted a historical marker, "Aquia Church, 1751," got a glimpse through the trees of an interesting brick structure and has never had time to stop.

So he was delighted when his Moncure neighbors invited him to attend the annual homecoming Sunday.

The Moncures are descendants of Parson John Moncure, first pastor.

It was after typical Epis-

copal services read by the Rev. Palmer Campbell, the rector, and a short sermon by the Rev. Allen J. Green of the faculty of the Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria that the Rambler began to meet Moncures.

That was at the tables spread under the oak and locust trees in the churchyard and laden (and I mean laden) with Smithfield ham, peppered fried chicken, home-grown tomatoes and, the delight of the many children, lemon tarts made by Mrs. Neville G. Hall (nee Moncure). In charge of the food was a little gray-haired woman, Miss Ann E. Moncure.

"My name is Ann Eliza," she said, "but I've always been called Ann E."

—o—
THERE WERE JOHN MONCURE, the junior ward-en (he is 58), and Comdr. Jewett P. Moncure, president of the Aquia Association, and Frank Moncure, the Delegate for Stafford and Tommy Moncure and Bill Moncure. The last two are lawyers in Alexandria.

"How many descendants of Parson John are living today?" the Rambler asked Bill Moncure.

"There must be 10,000," he said, "and several thousand right here in Virginia."

Miss Ann E. said: "Moncure is perfect for American genealogy. There was only one immigrant of that name. All Moncures are his descendants."

The Rambler met his neighbor, Clyde Lamond, and Clyde's business associate, Bob Duncan, both of Alexandria and both married to Moncure sisters.

We went into the church. Its interior is gleaming white. It was restored and endowed in 1875 by Moncure Robinson, a pioneer railroad engineer who built the first railroad into Roanoke, the Philadelphia & Reading (1834) and the RF&P.

—o—
THE FLOOR PLAN of the church is an equally membered or Greek cross. Nothing intervenes between floor and roof except a slave balcony over the entrance. But the windows are in two tiers, one above another. The pulpit has three levels, for the first lesson, the second lesson and for the reading of the gospel. The pews are

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The architect is unknown, but letters cut into the cornice over the south door record that Mourning Richards was the undertaker; he undertook to build it.

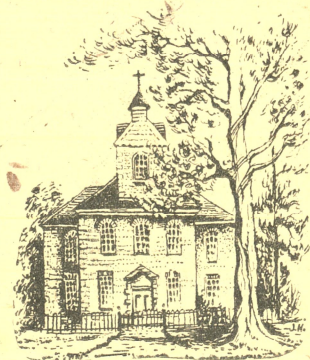
Mrs. Sam Zigler (her mother was a Moncure) pointed to the lettering cut into the stone floor behind the chancel rail where John Moncure is buried.

"There was gold in those letters," she said, "I saw traces of it as a little girl. The Yankees stole it.

"Of course, we'd have done the same thing if we won at Gettysburg—in case you have Northern blood."

Mrs. Clyde Lamond (nee Moncure) pointed to names of the original vestry.

"I don't want you to think this is all Moncures," she said. "Peytons and Lees and Fitzhughs and others attend these homecomings."



GENEALOGY DEPARTMENT

John Edwards Information Requested

QUERY 1,506

EDWARDS - LANGLEY — (a) John Edwards (born September 27, 1759, died August 6, 1841) married Frances (born February 14, 1770) in Prince William County, Virginia, October 6, 1791. Frances' maiden name is not known. About 10 years after the marriage they moved to Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Later they resided in Rutherford County, North Carolina, and in 1835 moved to Jackson County, Georgia. Their children were Eleanor (born June 19, 1792, died June 21, 1802), Lucinda (born July 26, 1794), Zachariah (born February 21, 1796), Maria Theresey (born December 3, 1797), William (born August 28, 1799), James (born March 15, 1802), who married a Jones; Frances (born August 20, 1803), John Wesley (born December 19, 1805), George Rumsey (born November 22, 1807), Elizabeth Wheeler (born March 29, 1810), and Richard Thompson (born June 30, 1813). Frances Edwards (born August 20, 1803) married Oswell B. Langley (born July 28, 1803), son of John and Endanney Langley. John Edwards is supposed to have served in the Revolutionary War from Stafford County, Virginia, as a private on a tour of some length under Captain Powell, and afterwards as sergeant. However, his wife's claim for a pension was never allowed as definite proof of his service could not be given. I will appreciate any information on the Edwards or Langley family.

USRY-GLASS—(b) My father James Usry (born February 1, 1805, in Tennessee) was the son of Thomas and his wife, Mary

Pharr, Mathews Data Wanted

By Georgian

QUERY 1,511

PHARR-MATHEWS — About 830 Ephraim Alexander Pharr, when still a youth, moved from Georgia, presumably from Wilkes, Gilbert, Newton or Oglethorpe County, and settled at Canton Bend, Wilcox County, Alabama, where he soon amassed a large fortune and became a prominent citizen. He later returned to Georgia to marry Mary Mathews, a granddaughter of Governor George Mathews, who owned a large plantation in the Goose Pond Tract, which he purchased in 1784 on the Broad River, formerly in old Wilcox County, now Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

Governor Mathews was a general in the American Revolution, and moved from Virginia to Georgia. He was Governor of Georgia in 1786 and later in 1794-1795. He was also one of the first three Congressmen representing Georgia in the first Continental Congress.

He married Polly Paul, and had the following children: John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Archer Mathews, and had five children, George, Charles, Mary, who married Pharr Archer, Letty and Archer; William, who married Elizabeth Thornton Meriwether and had children; George who married a Miss Flowers and has descendants living in Louisiana; Rebecca, who married Thomas Meriwether and had

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USRY-GLASS—(b) My father James Usry (born February 1, 1805, in Tennessee) was the son of William Usry and his wife, Margaret Glass, who emigrated from Ireland. Can anyone tell me more of the Usry or Glass family?—H. I. USRY, Murry Cross, Ala.

ANSWERS

Answer to Query 1,488 (a) Miss Willie E. Rice, Marshallville, Ga., on the Fletcher and Morris families: In The Sunday American of September 25, 1932, was the genealogy of the Morris family, and a request for data Elizabeth Fletcher, who married (1) a Barton and (2) Joseph Morrison in 1778. I hope this information will help. When John Morrison was 73 years old, signed "The Pledge of Association," pledging support to the Continental Congress and Proclamation of British oppression. (See "Mammy's and Relics," Washington

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The above record is found in the "Royal Line of the Mathews Family." It states that Mary Mathews married Pharr Archer, but our family records say that she married Ephriam Alexander Pharr. Evidently she married Alexander Pharr as her second husband. I desire proof or records of this marriage.

I would also like to know the place and the county where the parents of Mary Mathews and E. A. Pharr lived. What were the names of their parents, and where are they buried in Georgia? After their marriage in Georgia, Mary Mathews and her husband returned to their Alabama River plantation at Canton Bend, where they lived and are buried. Their children were: John Archer,

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John Morrison married Prudence Gwyn, and had a son, John Morrison, who also signed "The Pledge of Association" and served as a private in the Second Regiment of Ulster County, Militia John Morrison II married Elizabeth Scott and had the following nine children: John III, who married Jane Storey; Joseph, who married Elizabeth (Fletcher) Barton; James, who went to Connecticut; Hamilton, who married Lydia Beemer; Jane, who married James R. Gibson; William, who married Esther Faulkner; Robert, who married Mary Allen Hamilton; Gwyn, who died unmarried; and Prudence, who married James Denniston.

Joseph Morrison and his wife, Elizabeth (Fletcher) Barton, had two children: John, who married Eleanor Ruger, and Margaret, who married (1) Henry Virtsch and (2) Benjamin H. Buckner.

If you are interested in the descendants of Margaret Morrison, I can give you data. Some of her descendants live in Savannah, Ga.

QUESTIONS

QUERY 1,567

WATTS—I am seeking the name of the wife of Thomas Watts, Sr., son of Francis Watts and his wife, Ann, of Fauquier County, Virginia. Thomas, Sr., had a son, Thomas, Jr., who married Hannah Rust Bauggess in 1768. He also had a son, Captain John Watts, of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Any information concerning this family will be appreciated. Thomas Watts, Jr., died in Greene County, Georgia.

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I would also like to know the place and the county where the parents of Mary Matthews and E. A. Pharr lived. What were the names of their parents, and where are they buried in Georgia? After their marriage in Georgia, Mary Matthews and her husband returned to their Alabama River plantation at Canton Bend, where they lived and are buried. Their children were: John Archer, George Matthews, who married Martha Horsey Robins; Ephraim Alexander, Jr.; Elizabeth, who married Tom Beck, a Princeton graduate, and Anne and Lucy, who died young. The above were ante-bellum ancestors of many prominent and aristocratic Southern Alabama families of today.—L. Y. LIPSCOMB, 406 Second Avenue, Rome, Ga.

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Joseph Morrison and his wife, Elizabeth (Fletcher) Barton, had two children: John, who married Eleanor Ruger; and Margaret, who married (1) Henry Vitch and (2) Benjamin H. Buckner.

If you are interested in the descendants of Margaret Morrison, I can give you data. Some of her descendants live in Savannah, Ga. The following are the descendants of John Morrison and his wife, Eleanor Ruger: Joseph V., who married Frances C. Sullivan; Eleanor M., who married F. H. Chovin, and lived in Estill, S. C.; John T., who married Mary P. Whitley, and left children in Savannah, Ga.; Joseph V., my father, who married Cordelia Peebles; Henry S.; James E., who married Fanny A. Lawton, and left children in Estill, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.; Margaret; Elizabeth R., who married Alexander J. Ulmer; Elizabeth B., who married John J. Olds; John M., who married Rebecca Coleman; Eleanor C.; Mary J., who married (1) James Hatcher and (2) James E. Kennedy; Margaret A., who married Alfred A. Alston; Marie Louise, who married William T.

QUESTIONS

QUERY 1,507

WATTS—I am seeking the name of the wife of Thomas Watts, Sr., son of Francis Watts and his wife, Ann, of Fauquier County, Virginia. Thomas, Sr., had a son, Thomas, Jr., who married Hannah Rust Baugess in 1768. He also had a son, Captain John Watts, of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Any information concerning this family will be appreciated. Thomas Watts, Jr., died in Greene County, Georgia, in 1797. His widow married Matthew Rabun in 1802.—H. C. PICKETT, 38 Morgan Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

QUERY 1,508

HOLLAND—Can anyone give me the lineage of Baron Baron Holland, a general in the European War of 1630? His two sons came to America about 1655. I would also like to know the lineage of Sir Thomas de Holland, Second Earl of Kent. Baron Holland was an ancestor of Moses Holland, a Revolutionary soldier, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1758.—MRS. M. CLINTON ROBERTS, Box 292, Commerce, Ga.

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"The History of the Pilgrims and Puritans" was copyrighted in 1922 by the Century History Company and is now owned by the Desmond Publishing Company.

The first volume paints the European background from the landing of the Jutes and Saxons on the Isle of Thanet through the final days when the Separatists (Pilgrims) lived in Holland, where they sought religious freedom. It gives the reasons for the Pilgrims coming to America and portrays their journey to Virginia, via England.

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The third volume chronicles every phase of the civic, political, ecclesiastical, educational and social life of these builders of the empire of the West. Special attention is given to the Quaker and witchcraft persecutions. It narrates also the history of the Cavalier, the Huguenot, the Lutheran, the Dutch and the Welsh settlements, showing how they have been absorbed and interwoven into the fabric of the nation. The story is told with freshness and power. Mr. Sawyer has skillfully included those picturesque details, anecdotes, legends and

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FROST-BELL—(b) Information is wanted also concerning Jedediah Frost and his wife, Nancy Bell, both of whom were from South Carolina. It is believed.

WILSON-JOHNSON—(c) I would like to hear from someone who has information on Anderson Wilson or his father, William Wilson. Anderson Wilson married Teitita Johnson.—HUGH E. CO-THRAN, 1020, Holly Street, Gadsden, Ala.

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QUERY 1,509

SLAUGHTER—I am searching for any information possible regarding the Slaughter family, early settlers of Greenville County, Virginia. I am particularly interested in learning the names of those who left Virginia and where they settled. I will appreciate any help.—MRS. J. C. WALL, 115 East Anderson Street, Savannah, Ga.

QUERY 1,510

KEANE—I am interested in locating the original Keane families in the South. Can anyone tell me where in Georgia the first Keane emigrants located, and at what county seats I might find records of these families? From what counties in Virginia did the Georgia Keanes come?—MRS. E. L. WILLIAMSON, Pine Apple,

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The following are the descendants of John Morrison and his wife, Eleanor Ruger: Joseph V., who married Frances C. Sullivan; Eleanor M., who married R. H. Chovin, and lived in Estill, S. C.; John T., who married Mary P. Whitley, and left children in Savannah, Ga.; Joseph V., my father, who married Cordelia Peeples; Henry S.; James E., who married Fanny A. Lawton, and left children in Estill, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.; Margaret, Elizabeth R., who married Alexander J. Ulmer; Elizabeth B., who married John J. Olds; John M., who married Rebecca Coleman; Eleanor C.; Mary J., who married (1) James Hatcher and (2) James E. Kennedy; Margaret A., who married Alfred A. Alston; Marie Louise, who married William T. Jones, and Alexander J., who married Clara C. House.—W. B. MORRISON, care Bracey & Morrison Hardware Company, 234 West Broad Street, Savannah, Ga.

Answer to Query 693, by Mrs. McCallister Pearce, Lone Holly Plantation, Proctor, Ark., on Griffin—Mary Campbell Griffin, born in 1827, in Methuen, Essex County, Massachusetts, or close by, married January 24, 1855, William Allbrit in Clyde Township, Whiteside County, Illinois. She died December 25, 1855, in Clyde Township, and is buried in the Clyde Cemetery. She had no children. One of her brothers was Asa Griffin. Can anyone supply the names of her mother, father, brothers or sisters? Any data will be appreciated.—F. A. MACLEEN,

Given to Genealogy Library

The beautiful three-volume "History of the Pilgrims and Puritans" forms one of the latest and most prized additions to the free Genealogical Library of The Sunday American. It is the gift of the Desmond Publishing Company, of Boston, Mass.

The names of both its author, Joseph Dillaway Sawyer, and its editor, William Elliot Griffiths, attest its excellence. Mr. Sawyer has made himself thoroughly familiar with both the romance and the records of his characters, and Mr. Griffiths is an authority on Pilgrim and Puritan history and is known as the author of "The Pilgrims in Their Homes."

"The History of the Pilgrims and Puritans" was copyrighted in 1922 by the Century History Company and is now owned by the Desmond Publishing Company. The first volume paints the European background from the landing of the Jutes and Saxons on the Isle of Thanet through the final days when the Separatists (Pilgrims) lived in Holland, where they sought religious freedom. It gives the reasons for the Pilgrims coming to America and portrays their journey to Virginia, via England.

In the second volume the momentous voyages and settlements of both the Pilgrim and Puritan groups are presented together with a vivid picture of the Indians, whose grim and deadly opposition cast a lurid light on early New England annals. The third volume chronicles every phase of the civic, political, ecclesiastical, educational and social life of these builders of the empire of the West. Special attention is given to the Quaker and witchcraft persecutions. It narrates also the history of the Cavalier, the Huguenot, the Lutheran, the Dutch and the Welsh settlements, showing how they have been absorbed and interwoven into the fabric of the nation. The story is told with freshness and power. Mr. Sawyer has skillfully included those picturesque details, anecdotes, legends and stories that save history from dryness and make it more interesting than fiction.

The illustrative material is abundant and valuable. Portrait galleries and print shops, collections of woodcuts, museums and many other sources have been ransacked to provide this rich pictorial array of 1,700 illustrations.

The American Library Association recommends "The History of the Pilgrims and Puritans" for popular use and for libraries. Today millions of Americans of every name and creed hail the Pilgrims and Puritans as their ancestors. "The History of the Pilgrims and Puritans" belongs in the homes of these millions.—RUTH PECK.

QUERY 1,512

COTHRAN-REYNOLDS—(a) I shall appreciate correspondence from anyone who has knowledge of the ancestry of William David Cothran, of Greenville, S. C., or of his wife, Nancy Reynolds, of Wilkes County, North Carolina.

FROST-BELL—(b) Information is wanted also concerning Jedediah Frost and his wife, Nancy Bell, both of whom were from South Carolina, it is believed.

WILSON-JOHNSON—(c) I would like to hear from someone who has information on Anderson Wilson or his father, William Wilson. Anderson Wilson married Telitha Johnson.—HUGH E. CO-THRAN, 1020, Holly Street, Gadsden, Ala.

**HAND-PAINTED
COATS OF ARMS**
Complete With Mantling Lines
18x9-inch, for one, \$15; for 3, \$30
9x6-inch, for one, \$10; for 3, \$20
H. F. LINDER
5 Plaza Way
Atlanta, Ga.

QUERY 1,507

WATTS—I am seeking the name of the wife of Thomas Watts, Sr., son of Francis Watts and his wife, Ann, of Fauquier County, Virginia. Thomas, Sr., had a son, Thomas, Jr., who married Hannah Rust Bauges in 1768. He also had a son, Captain John Watts, of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Any information concerning this family will be appreciated. Thomas Watts, Jr., died in Greene County, Georgia, in 1797. His widow married Matthew Rabun in 1802.—H. C. PICKETT, 38 Morgan Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

QUERY 1,508

HOLLAND—Can anyone give me the lineage of Baron Baron Holland, a general in the European War of 1630? His two sons came to America about 1635. I would also like to know the lineage of Sir Thomas de Holland, Second Earl of Kent. Baron Baron Holland was an ancestor of Moses Holland, a Revolutionary soldier, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1758.—MRS. M. CLINTON ROBERTS, Box 292, Commerce, Ga.

QUERY 1,509

SLAUGHTER—I am searching for any information possible regarding the Slaughter family, early settlers of Greenville County, Virginia. I am particularly interested in learning the names of those who left Virginia and where they settled. I will appreciate any help.—MRS. J. C. WALL, 115 East Anderson Street, Savannah, Ga.

QUERY 1,510

KEANE—I am interested in locating the original Keane families in the South. Can anyone tell me where in Georgia the first Keane emigrants located, and at what county seats I might find records of these families? From what counties in Virginia did the Georgia Keanes come?—MRS. E. L. WILLIAMSON, Pine Apple, Alabama.

Hammon, who married Lydia Beemer; Jane, who married James R. Gibson; William, who married Esther Faulkner; Robert, who married Mary Allen Hamilton; Gwyn, who died unmarried; and Prudence, who married James Dennison.

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Major Eubank's Will Leaves 301 Pieces to State Library

A collection of 301 books, periodicals and pamphlets of the late Major Edward N. Eubank, of Newport News, relating to military affairs, has been placed on the shelves of the Virginia State Library, Dr. Wilmer Hall, librarian, announced today.

The collection, which includes works on the Napoleonic period and State and Federal documents pertaining to military affairs, was left to the library in Major Eubank's will.

Dr. Hall said the library's staff as yet has not been able to determine how much of the collection duplicates books already in possession of the library.

U. D. C. REMEMBERED

Major Eubank left his books on the War Between the States to the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The part of the Eubank collection which came to the Virginia State Library consists principally of books about the Napoleonic wars, and includes the memoirs of Napoleon, a number of his mahshals, aides, surgeons and other soldiers of his commands. There also are the monumental works of Thiers, Alison, Napier and Baines on the Napoleonic period, and many technical studies of the great campaigns by military students of later periods.

Some of the newer books are presentation copies from the authors. Many of the older ones are gifts from friends stationed in odd parts of the world who had found works they knew he would want. Besides the Napoleonic period, he collected books on the Thirty Years War, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and general histories of

warfare and surveys of the world's armies.

Major Eubank pasted dust jackets over all his books. His own notes, indices and comments begin on these jackets, continue on flyleaves and margins, and run over onto the backs of old envelopes with which many of his books are interleaved. His knowledge of military men and affairs is enough to stagger a layman. One of his notes on a Count Hulot, who is casually mentioned in the memoirs of a captain of one of Napoleon's commands, reads as follows: "This is not General of Brigade J. L. Hulot who commanded Bourmont's division in Gerard's Fourth Corps in June, 1815 after Bourmont's desertion, but is Hulot d'Oseray, who lost an arm in the Island of Lobau, June, 1809."

ILLUSTRATOR CHIDED

Again, Major Eubank chides a careless illustrator: "The picture facing page 214, 'Vive l'Empereur,' mounted men are Dragoons, and their uniforms are correct; the infantry is dressed in the Republican uniform, which was changed in 1803 to that worn afterwards during the Empire. The plumed hat of the infantry was replaced by the shako, and Napoleon never had as Emperor troops dressed in the Republican uniform. The mounted staff is also in Republican uniform which is not that of the Empire, and Napoleon himself wears the uniform and sword he wore in Italy and Egypt (1796-1799).

"The correct title of the picture should be 'A Review during the Consulate, 1800-1804'."

NEWS

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Bishop Gunn to Preach

Chuckatuck Church to Hold Bicentennial Celebration

CHUCKATUCK, Nov. 18—Present and former members and high Episcopalian officers will attend Friday the bi-centennial celebration of St. John's Church here.

The observance will mark the 200th anniversary of the completion of the present building, but the Chuckatuck church is the third structure to be constructed on the site for religious worship.

St. John's Church will be open Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the homecoming event. A service of Holy Communion will be conducted at 11 a.m. with the Rt. Rev. William A. Brown, D.D., of Portsmouth, retired bishop, as celebrant.

Gunn Preaches

The sermon will be preached by the Rt. Rev. George P. Gunn, D.D., of Norfolk, bishop of the Diocese of Suffolk.

Both the present rector, the Rev. H. Walter Wichard Jr. of Suffolk and the immediately past rector, the Rev. John A. Winslow

of Norfolk, will participate in the service with the reading of the Epistle and the Gospel.

Coffee and sandwiches will be served immediately afterward to those attending the service.

History of the church dates to March of 1642 when the parish of Upper Norfolk was divided, and subsequently the South Parish eventually became known as Suffolk Parish. The Chuckatuck church is the third on the site and was completed in 1756 after many months of construction work.

Inscription

Brick walls, according to the history, were finished as early as 1753, since that date is cut high up on the south wall, together with the initials "A.H." and "E.H." These are said to have referred to Anthony Holladay, church warden, and his wife, Esther. They gave the release deed on the land, part of Holladay's Point plantation.

Although the number of active communicants at St. John's is currently about 25, the Chuckatuck church in early years was well attended. In 1779, the history states, a vestry committee was appointed "to see if it would be any disadvantage to build one or two small galleries in the Chuckatuck Church, as the Church is much crowded and there is so large a congregation commonly attending that there is not room in the pews for their reception."

Remodeled in 1888

There were alternate periods of neglect and restoration, but in 1888 St. John's was remodeled as it appears today. When the southeast side of the roof was reshingled in 1952, there was found a shingle pencilled with information of three previous times when "Old St. John's was shingled: July 20. 18.12 . . . in July 20. 18.53 . . . and in July 20. 18.85.

Services are conducted at 4 p.m. on first, third and fifth Sundays, with the rector of St. Paul's Church in Suffolk journeying to Chuckatuck.

Thanksgiving Service Set at Quay Baptist

HOLLAND, Nov. 18—The annual union Thanksgiving service of Holland community will be held Wednesday at 8 p.m. at South Quay Baptist Church, according to the Rev. Perry E. pastor.

The Rev. Carl L. Ousley, pastor of the Holland Baptist Church will be the speaker.

Other churches participating will be the Comerton Free Meeting, Holy Neck Christian the Holland Christian.

Special music will be furnished by the choir of the host church. The Holland Ruritan Club will attend the service in a body.

Scenic Parks Prove Mecca For Visitors

Facilities Improved; Trailer Unit Opens In Grand Teton

WASHINGTON—Nature's year-long "spectacular"—the United States National Parks—has proved an enormous appeal once more.

Some 32,000,000 visitors viewed the magnificent displays in the 80 areas of the National Park service during the first seven months of 1956. One month alone,

the record with visitors, says the National Park Society. By the end of the year, the milestone to 50 million visitors expects the golden anniversary of the service.

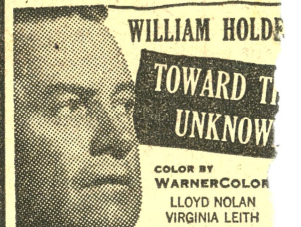
Facilities are being improved and more emphasis is being placed on the ceremony of the opening of the season.

Raiford Memorial Hospital News

Nov. 15

Admitted — Mary Shepard Clooier, Franklin; Joyce Pierce, Ivor; Mrs. Jean Marks, Franklin; Charlie Ricks, Franklin; Barbara

PALACE 3:30—7:15—
TODAY—TUESDAY



PLANTATION •

WALT DISNEY'S

"THE GREAT LOCOMOTIVE CHASE"

In CinemaScope—Color

CARVER •

KIRK DOUGLAS—JAMES MASON

"20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA"

In CinemaScope—Color

SMITHFIELD

PAUL NEWMAN—PIER ANGEL

"SOMEBODY UP THE MOUNTAIN LIKES ME"

IT'S TRUE! You Can Give



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Raiford Memorial

Hospital News

Nov. 15

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Discharged — Mrs. Stuart Crawford, Franklin; Mrs. Mary White, Franklin; Mrs. Mary Franklin; Edna Stokes, Harris, Hol Baby

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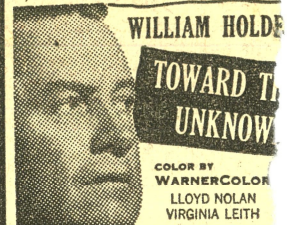
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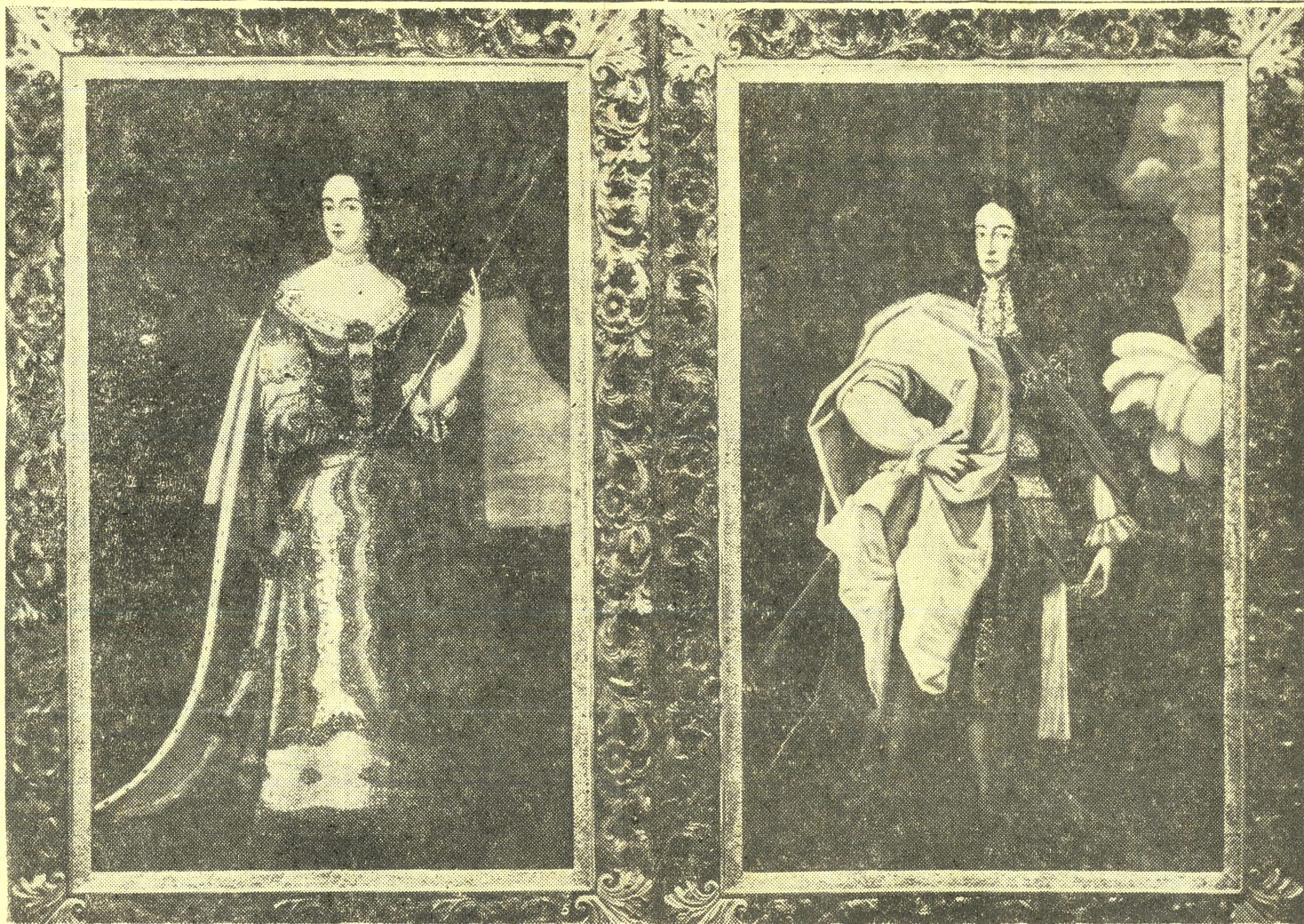
SMITHFIELD

PAUL NEWMAN—PIER ANGEL

"SOMEBODY UP THERE LIKES ME"

IT'S TRUE! You Can Give





GIFT TO WILLIAM AND MARY—Portraits of King William and Queen Mary of England have been given to the College of William and Mary by Lady Nancy Astor, Virginia-born member of Parliament. England's monarchs of the Seventeenth Century sat for these oil paintings which have been well preserved. The paintings were received in Williamsburg Wednesday. Lady Astor will make official presentation to the college at a ceremony Saturday at 1 p. m. at the Alumni Day luncheon.

The Mules Are Gone, and So Are the Trolleys

By Frances Boushall

WHEN the Clay Street trolley made its last run yesterday, the oldest streetcar line in continuous service in the United States went out of operation.

The sleek, modern bus taking up the route this morning replaces the trolley that inherited its line from the first electric car to be put into successful operation on a commercial basis.

The first run of the new bus over its longer and more convenient route may mean a world of difference to the riders, but, barring bizarre and unforeseen events, it can't possibly cause a stir equal to that of Frank Sprague's trolley.

Other experiments with electric transportation had been tried, but Mr. Sprague's trolley was the first commercial electric railway system of the present-day overhead type to be undertaken on a large scale.

The first round trip of a little over three miles was made in about an hour and caused a sensation all over the country. A New Orleans paper came out with a headline proclaiming that "Lincoln has set the Negroes free." Sprague has set the Negroes free.

Although the headline made a nation-wide reputation for Sprague, it was a bit premature. In spite of the electric trolley's accomplishments, the lowly mule proved himself handy in rescuing the new-fangled contraption when the going got tough.

Sprague Accepts Job

Frank J. Sprague, an electrical engineer from the United States Naval Academy, accepted a contract to electrify Richmond's horse-car transportation system within 90 days.

In referring to this event in his book, "Richmond: Her Past and Present," Dr. Ashbury Christian says:

"One of the most important forward movements in the city began on May 26 (1887), when ground was broken for the Union Passenger Railway to Church Hill. J. Thompson Brown, the president of the company, and many others were present. Presi-

from start to finish. Narrow streets, lack of paving, and the hills and curves of Richmond's terrain combined to give the engineer headaches. He had to keep up his courage in the face of ridicule from other so-called experts. The consensus was that no streetcar propelled by its own wheels could be relied on day in day out in Richmond.

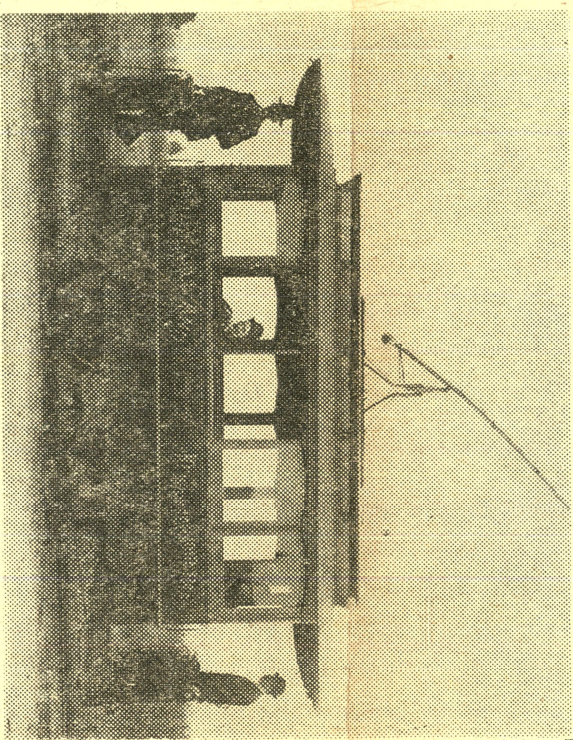
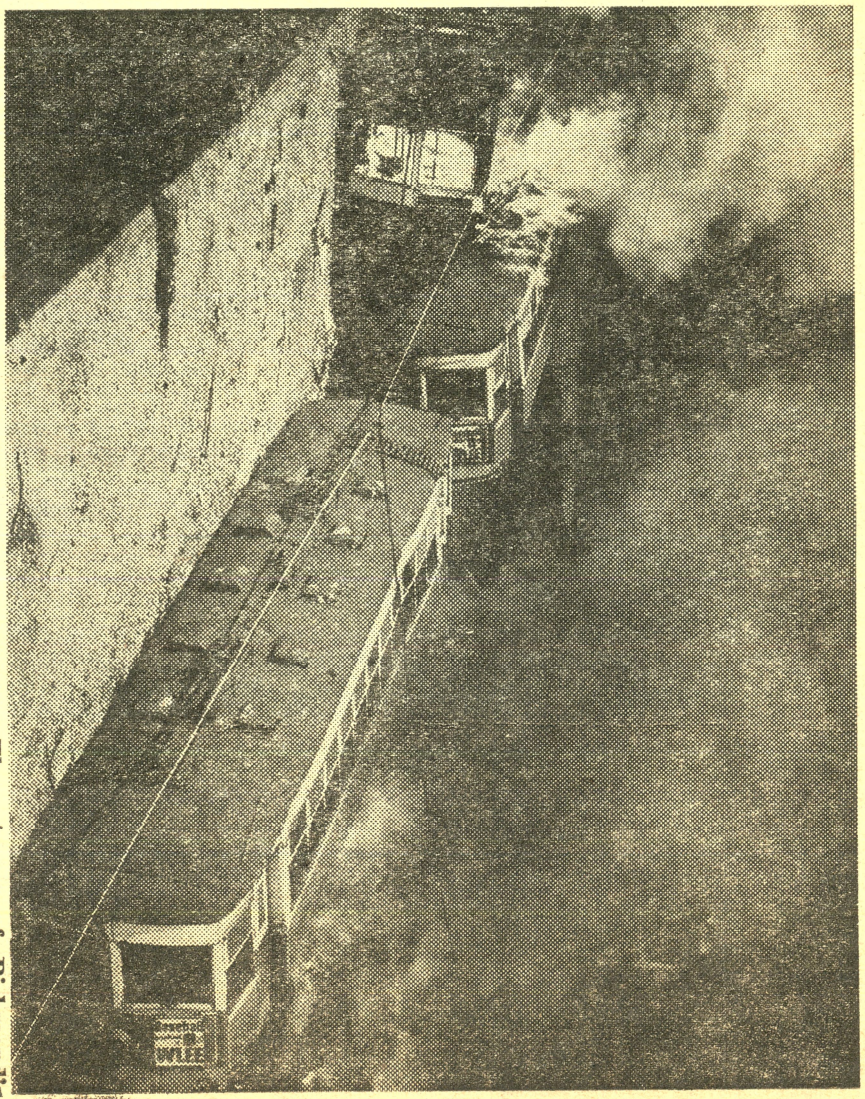
Sprague, in commenting on the difficulties annoying him, specified the habit his cars had in jumping the tracks and bogging down in the mud, rocks and red clay. The tracks settled out of sight in the heavy winter rains. The moral, Sprague pointed out in acid comment, was that "money will be saved by good track construction and the observance of a few practical points."

But in January, 1888, Sprague and his associates were prepared to open the line with about 10 cars. "By this time," he wrote, "matters were running with comparative smoothness; the central station was in good condition and our overhead work was fair. The new gearing had accomplished its object and many of the difficulties with the machines and switches had been overcome. As a preliminary to regular operation, we spent a day carrying loads of children without any serious trouble, and about the 2nd of February, 1888, in a drizzling rain, we opened the line for regular service.

"The day was one of disappointments; we carried crowds of people, but car after car would suddenly stop in the street and refuse to move under any conditions, for the new gears had a freak of locking . . . We managed, however, to keep the cars moving."

A New Era

Thus began the first successful commercial electric public conveyance. Following the initial experiment, 30 cars were put into operation. The first line connected Church Hill and Hancock and Clay Streets. Known as the "Clay Street line," it ran from Twenty-ninth and "p" Streets through the business section of Main Street, up Seventh Street to Clay, along Clay to Hancock, where the car turned around and undertook the return



The story of Richmond's streetcars is told in these photographs: At top, old streetcars are burned by the Virginia Transit Company for want of a purchaser, as Richmond's transport system becomes fully motorized. At left, an early electric trolley in Richmond, lettered 'Church Hill and New Reservoir Park.' Below is one of Richmond's last mule cars, shown rounding the corner at Laurel and Franklin Streets, adjacent to Monroe Park. Top photo by Staff Photographer Jim Netherwood. Others courtesy of the Valentine Museum.

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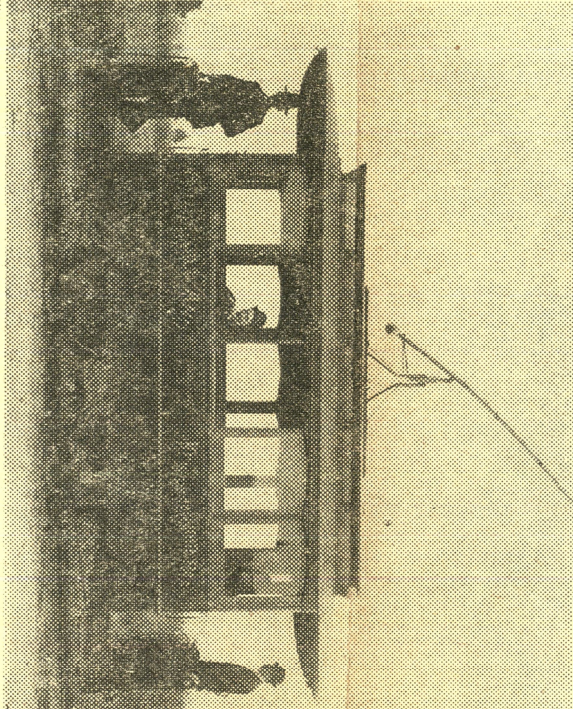
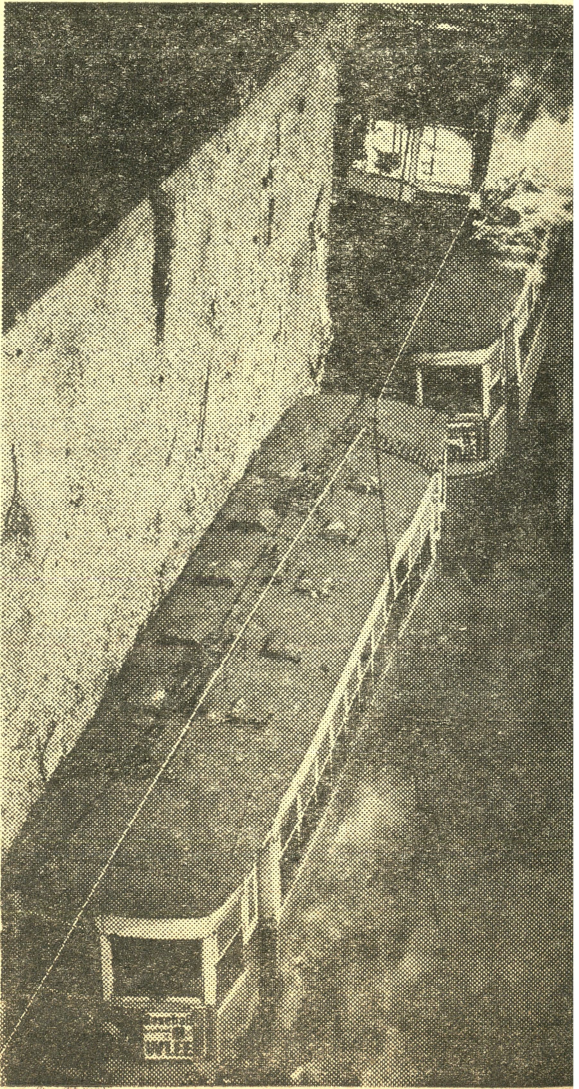
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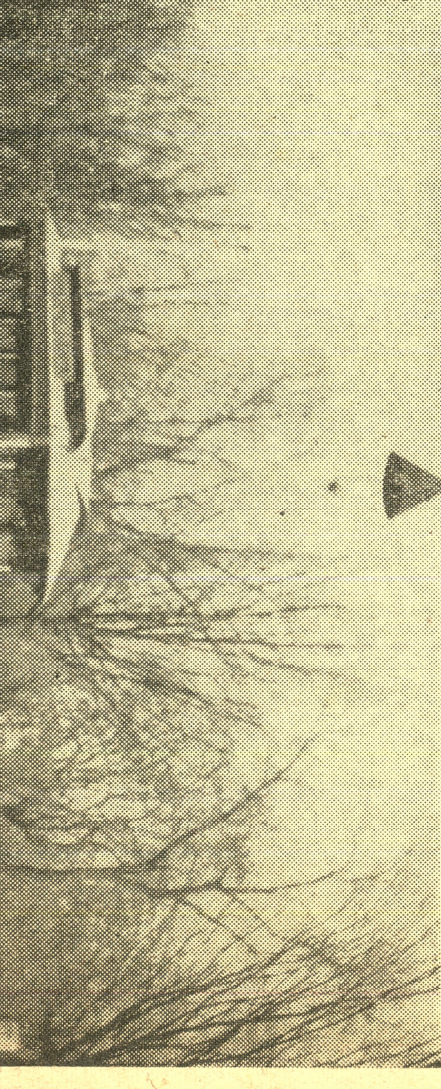
The Times-Dispatch of May 4, 1868, enthusiastically reported that "Yesterday the cars were run regularly and very satisfactorily and greatly to the delight of the residents of that section who had long waited impatiently for the appearance in their midst of the horseless cars. . . ."

Business boomed when the only competition was the horse and buggy, but development of the automobile soon threatened the trolley.

Swallowing any sentimental feelings they might have about taking trolley cars off Richmond streets, Virginia Transit Company argues that buses not only



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In referring to this event in his book, "Richmond: Her Past and Present," Dr. Ashbury Christian says:

"One of the most important forward movements in the city began on May 26 (1887), when ground was broken for the Union Passenger Railway to Church Hill. J. Thompson Brown, the president of the company, and many others were present. President Brown afterward invited a number of the guests to St. James Hotel, where refreshments were served. He told of the purposes of the company to run 40 cars propelled by electricity. At that time, Richmond had only the horsecars and many were afraid of the electric cars. Mr. Brown explained, there can be no danger, no noise and no smoke. The new cars started on November 7 on their trial trip and it was an unusual sight to see them move without horses and mules. They began to run regularly the following January (1888), and people were delighted with the new invention."

The contract undertaken by Sprague called for completing the equipment of a road, designed primarily for horse cars and having about 12 miles of track. It also provided for the construction of a complete steam and electric central station plant in addition to furnishing 40 cars with 80 motors and other equipment needed for the modernization plan. This was nearly as many motors as were in use on all cars throughout the rest of the world. Sprague admitted later that he had had "more hope than sense"

cars. "By this time," he wrote, "matters were running with comparative smoothness; the central station was in good condition and our overhead work was fair. The new gearing had accomplished its object and many of the difficulties with the machines and switches had been overcome. As a preliminary to regular operation, we spent a day carrying loads of children without any serious trouble, and about the 2nd of February, 1888, in a drizzling rain, we opened the line for regular service."

"The day was one of disappointments; we carried crowds of people, but after car would suddenly stop in the street and refuse to move under any conditions, for the new gears had a freak of locking . . . We managed, however, to keep the cars moving."

A New Era

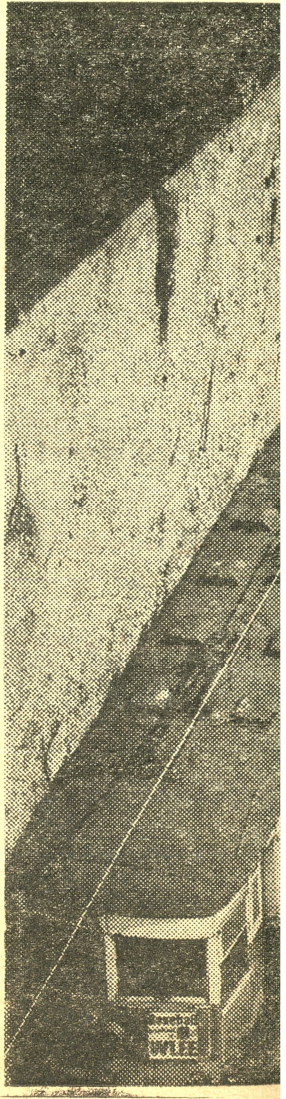
Thus began the first successful commercial electric public conveyance. Following the initial experiment, 30 cars were put into operation. The first line connected Church Hill and Hancock and Clay Streets. Known as the "Clay Street line," it ran from Twenty-ninth and "P" Streets through the business section of Main Street, up Seventh Street to Clay, along Clay to Hancock, where the car turned around and undertook the return trip.

The Times-Dispatch of May 4, 1888, enthusiastically reported that "yesterday the cars were run regularly and very satisfactorily and greatly to the delight of the residents of that section who had long waited impatiently for the appearance in their midst of the horseless cars. . . ."

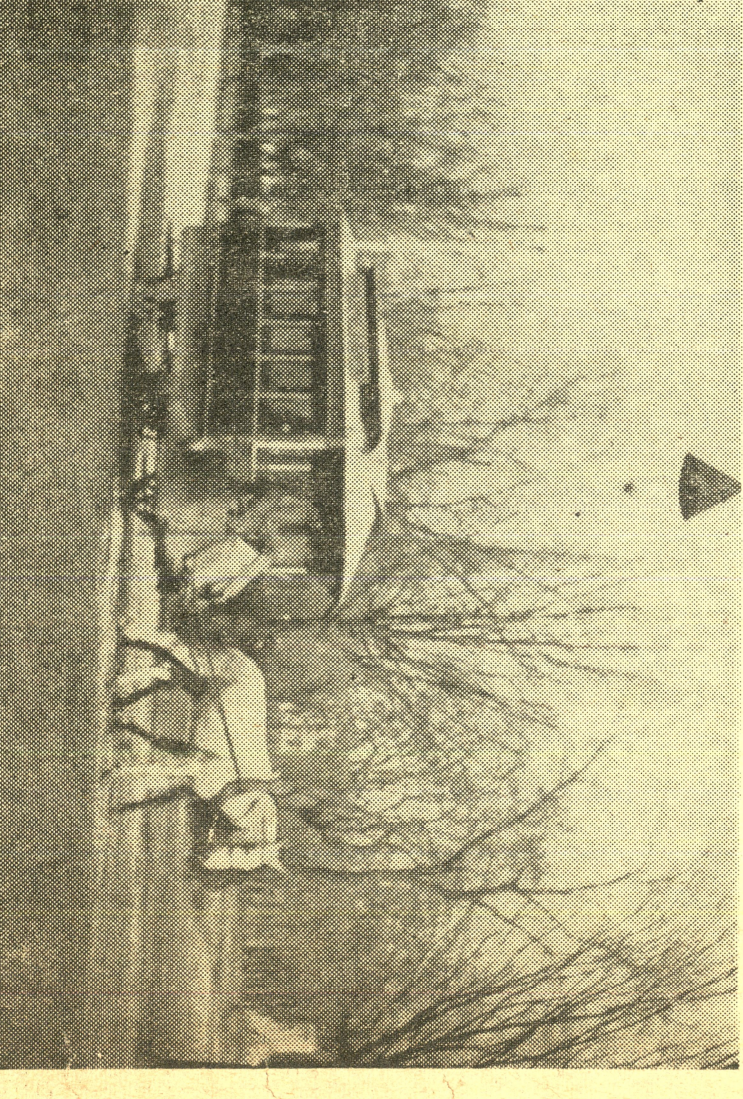
Business boomed when the only competition was the horse and buggy, but development of the automobile soon threatened the trolley.

Swallowing any sentimental feelings they might have about taking trolley cars off Richmond streets, Virginia Transit Company argues that buses not only carry as many people (44) as trolleys, but cover more territory in less time, thereby providing more seats per hour for impatient patrons. They also make less noise and take up less traffic space.

Last year transit company vehicles (200 buses and 182 streetcars) carried 78,565,672 passengers, including repeaters, for a total of 10,551,892 miles around town—a far cry from the 12-mile "Toonerville trolley" system



The story of Richmond's streetcars is told in these photographs: At top, old streetcars are burned by the Virginia Transit Company for want of a purchaser, as Richmond's transport system becomes fully motorized. At left, an early electric trolley in Richmond, lettered 'Church Hill and New Reservoir Park.' Below is one of Richmond's last mule cars, shown rounding the corner at Laurel and Franklin Streets, adjacent to Monroe Park. Top photo by Staff Photographer Jim Netherwood. Others courtesy of the Valentine Museum.



Lincoln has set the Negroes free." Sprague has set the mule free."

Although the headline made a nation-wide reputation for Sprague, it was a bit premature. In spite of the electric trolley's accomplishments, the lowly mule proved himself handy in rescuing the new-fangled contraption when the going got tough.

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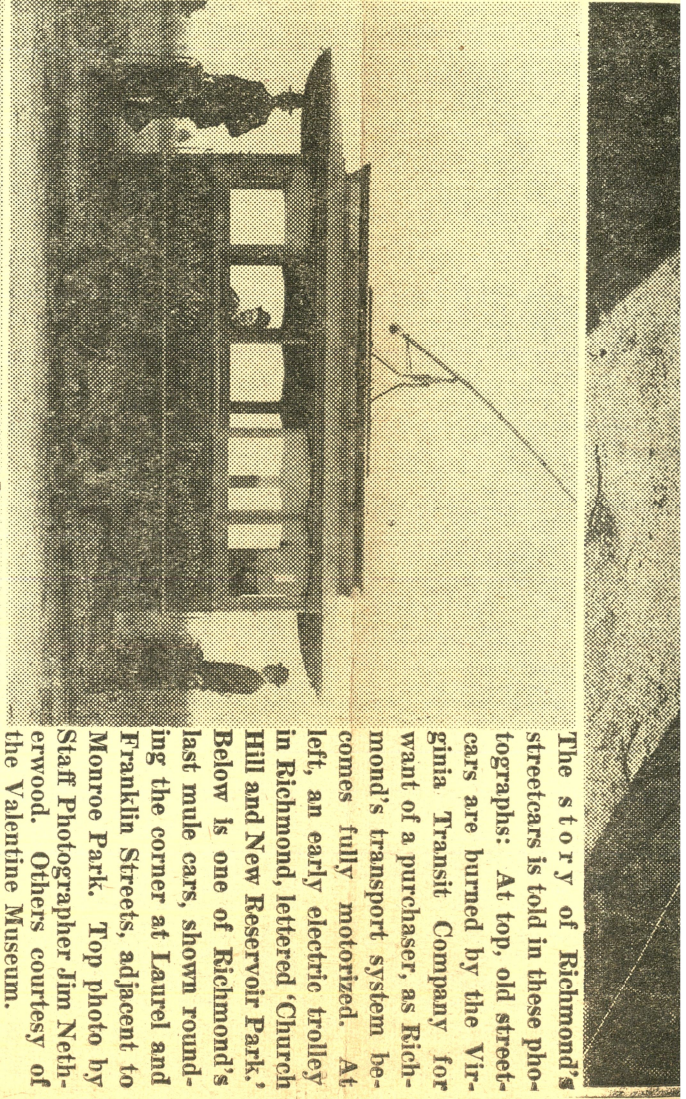
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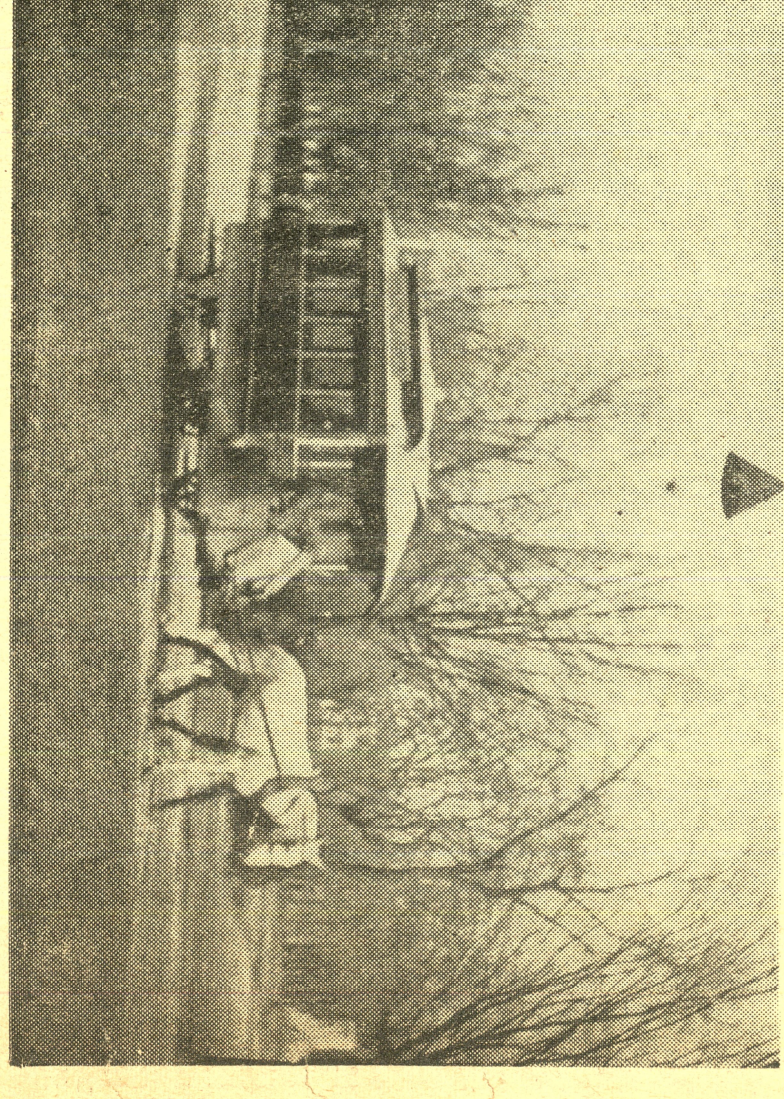
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Huguenots Plan Chapel at Manakin.

By H. C. Bradshaw

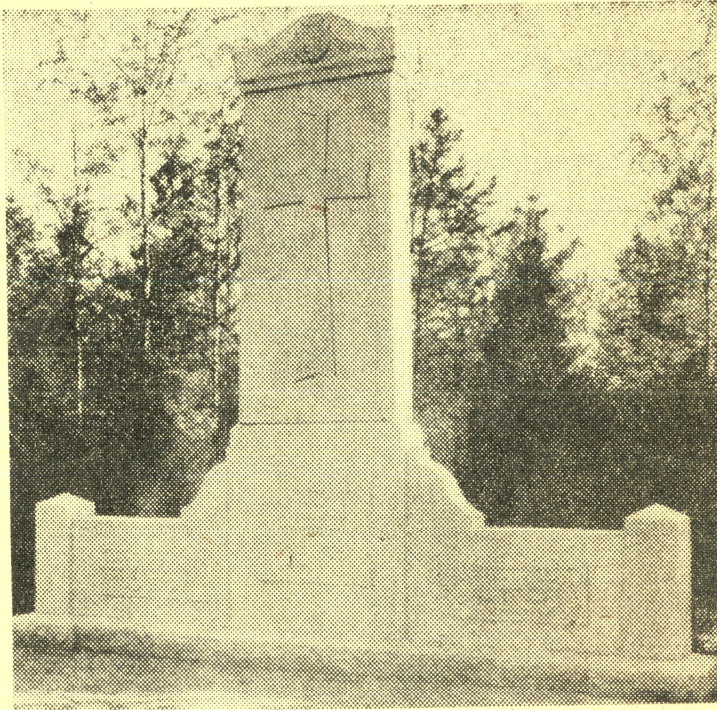
WHEN the Virginia Branch of the Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia meets in Richmond, early in May, the members will launch a notable memorial project to commemorate the faith and loyalty of their immigrant ancestors. The society proposes to build a chapel which will serve as its meeting place and as a repository for its collection of historical and genealogical records.

Already the Huguenot Society has erected on a lot adjoining the church at Manakin, a beautiful granite plinth, which was dedicated April 18, 1937, in a service conducted by Bishop A. C. Thomson, of the diocese of Southern Virginia. Through the society's efforts, the road leading through Manakin has been named the Huguenot Highway. The chapel will be an appropriate memorial, for it will remind those who visit it of the pre-eminence which the Huguenots gave to their religious faith.

The settlement at Manakin was made in 1700 with the arrival of 207 Huguenots, led by the Marquis de la Muce and M. de Saily, on the Mary and Ann, which reached the mouth of the James River July 23 of that year. The second vessel, with 169 exiles led by the pastor, M. de Joux, came two months later. Originally planning to settle in Norfolk County, the Huguenots were advised by Governor Nicholson and some of the councilors to settle at Manakin instead. They were granted 10,000 acres of land on the south side of the James River in what was then Henrico County, but has been, as a result of later county divisions, in Goochland, 1727-49; Cumberland, 1749-77, and Powhatan, since 1777. The settlement took its name from the Indian trading village, Manican, which was included in the grant.

The Huguenots were French Protestants, invariably called in the original records of the Manakin settlement the French Protestant refugees or the French refugees. Disciples of the great theologian of Geneva, John Calvin, himself a Frenchman, they were characterized by a faith born of deep conviction and nurtured in bitter persecution.

Project To Commemorate Faith of Early Settlers



Manakin Memorial Monument

Although oppressed from the first, they gained adherents among all classes, from the peasantry to the nobility. Their greatest strength was among professional people and skilled artisans. Persecution drove some from France as early as 1522. In one of the bloodiest purges of history, Catherine de Medici, mother of Charles IX, instigated the slaughter of several thousand Huguenots beginning on St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1572. Among the victims were Admiral Coligny, perhaps the greatest of Huguenot leaders. Among those escaping was Henry of Navarre, who subsequently became King of France.

Driven Into Exile

Henry renounced his Protestant faith and became a Catholic, but he granted the edict of

Nantes in 1598, which gave to the Huguenots religious toleration. The revocation of the edict by Louis XIV, in 1685, drove some 300,000 Huguenots into exile. Before Henry issued the edict, there had been unsuccessful attempts to plant Huguenot colonies in South Carolina (1562) and in Florida (1564). The lot of the Huguenots under the edict was neither easy nor stable. Richelieu deprived them of their strongholds after capturing Rochelle in 1629. Louis XIV began a series of restrictive measures in 1657. The Huguenot migration continued during the period. Nicholas Martiau, Washington's first Virginia ancestor, was a Huguenot arriving in the colony before 1620. Laws forbidding emigration did not keep the Huguenots from leaving France. One of the Manakin settlers, Suzanne Rochet, the wife of Abraham Michaux, was smuggled out of France into Holland in a hogshead.

England, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland offered refuge to the exiles. In Holland, many Huguenots joined the army of

than Manakin throughout the colony. Many removed from Manakin to other sections, some because of disagreements, others conforming to the Virginia practice of living on one's farm. Others followed the pastor, Claude Philippe de Richebourg, to South Carolina, when he left, in 1711, after a disagreement with the vestry. In Virginia, the Huguenots married into families of English and Scotch-Irish descent, thus giving to numerous Virginians an ancestry uniquely blended of British and Gallic strains.

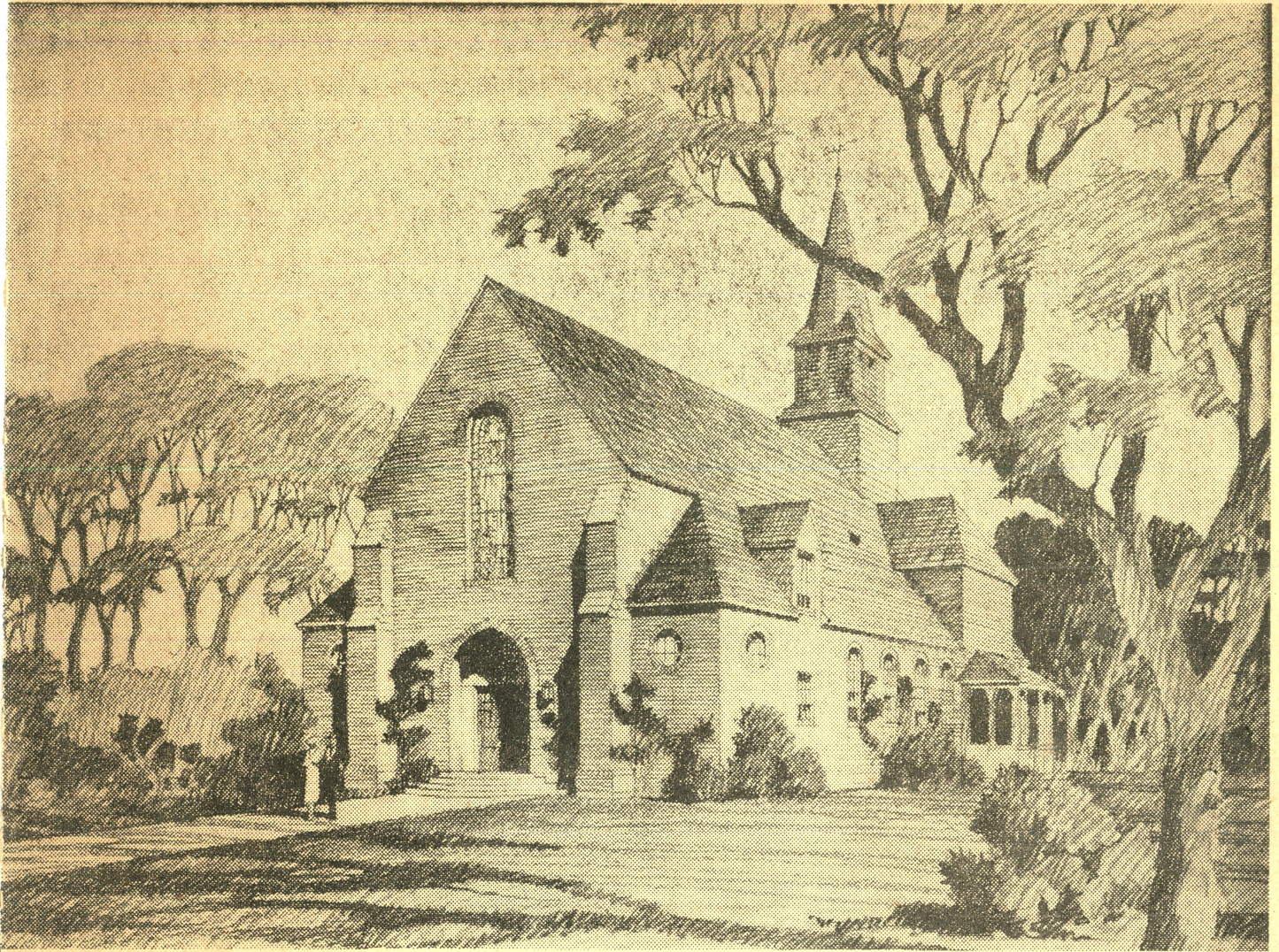
The Huguenots were Presbyterian in form of worship, church government, and doctrine. In England and in Virginia, however, they identified themselves with the Church of England. A separate parish, set up for Manakin in December, 1700, was named for the royal patron, King William. It was specifically exempted from the law setting an allowance for the parish rector, being permitted to make its own arrangements for paying its minister. Calvinistic beliefs were popular among Anglicans of the early seventeenth century, and the popularity continued in Virginia. The Huguenots could feel at home in the Church of England. There were cases in Virginia in which ministers ordained in the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) became rectors of parishes in the Anglican Establishment.

Turn to Agriculture

WHEN they settled at Manakin, the exiles took up only 5,000 acres of the grant. A decade passed before they asked that the remaining 5,000 acres be laid off for them. In the original division of the grant under the supervision of Robert Bolling, each family received 133 acres. Generous donations of money and provisions by the Virginia Legislature, exemption from taxation, the royal grant of land, and a private purse for their assistance to which the Governor contributed 75 pounds enabled the Huguenots to live comfortably until they could establish themselves in the new country.

The manufacturing in which many had had experience in France could not be developed in Virginia. Agriculture became their occupation. Robert Beverley wrote in 1705 that they were "supply[ing] themselves with necessities . . . indifferently well, and have stocks of cattle and hogs." He referred to their success in making a "strong-bodied claret, of good

than was expected. Not only in t
demand for oil pro



Proposed Huguenot Memorial Church at Manakin

flavor," from wild grapes and intimated that wine from cultivated vines might offer opportunity for a successful business. There is no indication, however, that the Manakin settlers attempted to develop wine-making on an extensive scale.

In 1702, the Virginia Assembly conferred citizenship upon the pastor, De Richebourg, Francis Rabot, Peter Faure, John Joanny, James Champaigne, and others. In the same year, the Governor instructed the Huguenots at Manakin to cease calling themselves a colony and to make their petitions to him in the English language. De Richebourg's successor, Jean Cairon, was the last separate French minister of King William Parish. After his death in 1716, the Huguenot Church was served by rectors of neighboring parishes.

There were 291 inhabitants of King William Parish in 1714; in

1728, there were 130 tithables; in 1744, 239 inhabitants. The entire village, in 1750, was sold to members of the Scott family.

Not only Virginia profited from the industry, the high ideals and the polished manners of the Huguenots. Many found refuge in other colonies. More went to South Carolina than to any other colony. There remains in Charleston a Huguenot church. In New York, to which they began coming in 1623, they became an influential factor in the population. There were Huguenot settlers in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina. In losing them, France lost the source of great industrial strength and a strong moral element. Leaving France, they

contributed materially to building up commerce and industry in England and Holland, enemies of their homeland, and thus to the ultimate defeat of France in its effort to become the dominant power of the world.

The records of the Huguenots of Manakin and of their descendants is being recorded faithfully and in much detail in the publications of the Huguenot Society. For example, Volume IV contains, in a wealth of copies of original records, genealogical lists and historical papers, a list

of families settling at Manakin. In preserving the record of the Huguenots and in erecting worthy memorials, the society pursues a commendable course and renders a valuable service.

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The Tidewater Trail

Official Publication for the Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women

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A CHRONICLE FOR GROUPS OF SERVICE WOMEN IN THIS COMMUNITY WHO CAN BE DEPENDENT UPON TO PROMOTE ALL MOVEMENTS LOOKING TOWARD THE BETTERMENT OF LIFE

Vol. 5

Norfolk, Va., April 1, 1936

Number 17

Program for Cape Henry Day Observance April 25-26

(By OMEDA DAVIS BROCKETT)

A MARKER for the Alethea Serpell Memorial, which is to be presented the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences as a part of the annual Cape Henry Day celebration of the Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women was accepted by its Council of 30 at a meeting Saturday morning at the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, preceding the luncheon attended by State and national officials interested in the inclusion of Cape Henry in the Colonial National Monument. The council also adopted a program for the annual celebration to occur this year April 25 and 26.

The Alethea Serpell Memorial, which is a gift of organizations and men and women of Tidewater, sponsored by the Council of 30, is Stephen Reid's painting of the earliest landing at Cape Henry. Miss Arabelle Winston is chairman of the project, and her report was read by Mrs. W. M. Cooke, recording secretary, in her absence.

The design of the marker, which was unanimously accepted at the meeting yesterday, is the gift of D. P. Paul as his contribution to the memorial. The frame in which the oil painting is set is the gift of Goldsborough Serpell. He has approved the design of the marker which will bear the following inscription:

"Cape Henry Landing—April, 1607

By Stephen Reid

Alethea Serpell Memorial

The gift of organizations and citizens

Sponsored by the Council, Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women, 1936."

1936 Council ASSEMBLY TIDEWATER VIRGINIA WOMEN

The Council of 30 is the governing body of the Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women.

OFFICERS

Speaker.....Mrs. Frantz Naylor
1st Vice-Speaker.....Mrs. E. E. Holland
2nd Vice Speaker.....Mrs. R. B. Taylor
3rd Vice Speaker.....Mrs. F. R. Barrett
Treasurer.....Mrs. R. W. Shultice
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. W. M. Cooke
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. J. D. Deal

COUNCIL OF 30

Norfolk—Mrs. F. R. Barrett, Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman, Mrs. W. E. Callender, Mrs. Cadwallader Collins, Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Mrs. W. M. Cooke, Mrs. H. H. Covington, Mrs. F. F. Harrington, Miss Harriet Hunter, Miss Nannie Kensett, Mrs. M. N. King, Mrs. Barton Myers, Mrs. Frantz Naylor, Mrs. W. T. Old, Mrs. Fergus Reid, Mrs. Howard Sheild, Mrs. R. W. Shultice, Mrs. William Sloane, Miss Arabelle Winston.
Cape Charles—Mrs. Marion Scott.
Hampton—Mrs. S. S. Coston.
Lynnhaven—Miss Elizabeth Hill.
Richmond—Mrs. James Branch Cabell.
Portsmouth—Mrs. David St. George.
Smithfield—Mrs. L. L. Chapman.
Suffolk—Mrs. E. E. Holland, Mrs. M. K. Kendrick.
Virginia Beach—Mrs. Joseph D. Deal, Mrs. J. P. Grimes, Mrs. R. B. Taylor.

PRESS MEMBERS

Mrs. Clyde Brockett.....Norfolk
Miss Georgianna Taliaferro.....Norfolk

SERVICE MEMBERS

Mrs. Russell P. Reeder.....Fortress Monroe
Mrs. Frank Brumby.....Naval Base

The program adopted by the council provides for a memorial service at St. Paul's Church Saturday morning, April 25, at 10 o'clock. Immediately following, the presentation of the memorial painting will be made.

Many Privileges

Registration will take place between 11 and 1:30 o'clock at the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach. A small registration fee will be charged to defray expenses, and those registering will have the privilege of wearing the assembly badge of distinction, having a seat at the memorial religious service to be conducted by the bishop at the memorial cross erected by the

National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists; of purchasing a ticket to the luncheon, and of attending the Governor's Ball.

The next event on the program is the luncheon which will be served at the Cavalier at 2 o'clock. It will be limited to 200 guests. The annual business meeting will conclude the day's events.

On Sunday, April 26, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the memorial religious service will take place at the memorial cross, and immediately afterward there will be a patriotic service. These, with drives through the Seashore State Park, will be the only events of Sunday, and will close the annual Cape Henry Day celebration.

Mrs. Frederick Barrett, who is chairman of invitations and distinguished guests committee, chose Mrs. W. T. Old and Mrs. M. N. King to act as chairmen of the Governor's Ball. Mrs. R. B. Taylor, vice speaker, was chosen to serve as chairman of the luncheon committee, with Mrs. Cadwallader Collins and Mrs. Howard Sheild. Mrs. R. W. Shultice, treasurer, in Norfolk, and Mrs. J. P. Grimes, at Virginia Beach, were named as a committee to make reservations for the luncheon, April 25. The reservations are to close April 23. Further details will be worked out at a meeting of the council Wednesday afternoon, April 1, at 2:30 o'clock in the council chamber.

Revision Submitted

Mrs. King, who with Mrs. H. H. Covington comprised a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws, presented the revision providing for the offices of chaplain, historian and registrar, which is to be put to vote at the annual meeting April 26.

The council also decided to write a letter to Mrs. Thomas Smothers, before her recent marriage Mrs. Mary Weck Gwaltney, who has

THE TIDEWATER TRAIL

Issued Monthly in the Interest of
Tidewater Virginia Women
LILLIAN WEBB NAYLOR
Editor

501 Dunmore St., Norfolk, Va.

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moved to Roanoke, expressing the council's appreciation for her splendid work as recording secretary. Mrs. W. E. Callender showed several designs for an assembly emblem for consideration of the members.

Mrs. Frantz Naylor, speaker, in presiding related briefly the history of the assembly since its organization in 1932. Inclusion of Cape Henry in the Colonial National Monument was considered at the luncheon that followed the meeting.

H. D. OLIVER

610-612 E. Freemason St.

NORFOLK, VA.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

—OF—

**THE ASSEMBLY OF TIDEWATER
VIRGINIA WOMEN**

—1924—

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that we do hereby associate ourselves to establish a corporation not organized for profit, in which no capital stock is required or to be issued, under and by virtue of Chapter 151 Code of Virginia, 1919, and acts amendatory thereof, for the purpose and under the corporate name hereinafter mentioned, and to that end we do, by this our certificate, set forth as follows:

a NAME:

The name of the Corporation is to be THE ASSEMBLY OF TIDEWATER VIRGINIA WOMEN.

b PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

Its Principal Office in this State is to be located at Norfolk, Virginia.

c PURPOSES:

The purposes for which it is formed are: The encouragement of the community spirit of feminine activities, banded together to make the best of all "We have and are." All interested individuals and organizations, patriotic, historical, charitable, educational, cultural, social, political, religious, civic, or any other constructive or philanthropic character are eligible.

The outstanding interests of the Assembly shall be:

I. The promotion of the ancient College of William and Mary in Virginia.

II. To establish more firmly in the hearts and minds of Americans the Cape Henry-Jamestown settlement priority date, more particularly the erecting of the Cross at Cape Henry by America's first permanent English settlers.

The Assembly shall meet annually on the 26th day of April, pilgrimaging to the memorial service conducted there at a shrine by the Norfolk Clericus of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

d The maximum of directors who are to manage the affairs of the corporation for the first year shall be fifteen.

Vacancies shall be filled by the Board.

e DURATION:

The period for the duration of the corporation is unlimited.

HISTORIC CAPE HENRY

In the opinion of many historians of note, Tidewater Virginia is probably the most historic area in America.

The history of the people of the United States of America began with Cape Henry on April 26, 1607, when the first permanent English settlers in America landed there before proceeding to Jamestown to establish the first permanent English colony in this country.

Bright pages were written by the people of Tidewater before the quill was dipped to record what happened in the North. From its beginning Norfolk—the largest city in Tidewater and the greatest metropolitan area in Virginia—has occupied a strategic position in peace and in war.

Jamestown—Williamsburg—and Yorktown—will be preserved for posterity as a result of recognition by the United States Government. Norfolk, as a city, will continue to participate in the life of the nation.

Cape Henry, entrancing in its rugged beauty, interesting because of its fauna and flora, and an asset on account of what it offers recreationally, should be included in the Colonial Monument. Tidewater's historic shrine picture is not complete without it.

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Norfolk, Virginia

The Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women

FOUNDED 1923

CHARTERED 1930

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS AS REVISED AND ADOPTED APRIL 26, 1932

Eunice Ensor Holland, Chairman, Constitution Committee

The name of the Corporation shall be THE ASSEMBLY OF TIDEWATER VIRGINIA WOMEN.

The objects of the Corporation shall be: To unite the Patriotic, Religious, Educational, Cultural, and Civic endeavors of the Service Women of Tidewater Virginia, to sponsor the ancient College of William and Mary, to promote the movement to establish a national Shrine at Cape Henry, and to awaken a National consciousness of Virginia's historical priorities, particularly that of the founding of "The faith that has made and preserved us a Nation" in the erection of a Cross by the first permanent English settlers in America at Cape Henry, in April, 1607, on their way to found the Jamestown Colony, May 13, 1607

ARTICLE I.

THE COUNCIL

The prudential and executive affairs of the Assembly shall be managed by a Board of Directors (15) who together with 15 associate Directors shall form a Council of 30 to guide the affairs of the Assembly, meeting at the call of the Speaker through the Corresponding Secretary.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS

The officers shall be: A Speaker, a 1st Vice Speaker, 2nd Vice Speaker, 3rd Vice Speaker, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer elected annually.

ARTICLE III.

The Officers of the Corporation, past Speakers (who automatically become permanent members of the Board) and the respective chairmen of standing committees (chosen by the Council) shall be ex-officio members of the Council, and shall constitute the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV.

The Speaker shall appoint Directors who with the Officers and past Speakers shall number 15. These 15 Directors shall choose 15 associates to form the Council of 30.

ARTICLE V.

VACANCIES

Vacancies occurring during the year are to be filled by appointment from the Speaker.

ARTICLE VI.

ELECTIONS

A Nominating Committee of five appointed by the Speaker shall present at the Annual Meeting a name for every office. Nominations may be made from the floor.

ARTICLE VII.

Elections shall be made at a business session prior to the Annual Pilgrimage of the Assembly to the memorial religious exercises conducted by the Church at Cape Henry.

ARTICLE VIII.

Council members shall serve for one year or until their successors are named.

ARTICLE IX.

Additional members necessary to constitute the Council of 30 shall be annually appointed by the Speaker from among the members of the Corporation.

ARTICLE X.

DEPARTMENTS

Departments of special duties or standing committees may be named by the Board or Council as they may deem necessary for the work of the Assembly.

ARTICLE XII.

MEMBERSHIP

All interested white women of Tidewater Virginia are eligible for membership who are performing service in the cultural, educational, patriotic, religious or civic affairs of Virginia. Anyone in the above classes, upon the payment of a registration fee, at the Annual Meeting, of 50 cents per annum, shall become a member of the Corporation.

ARTICLE XIII.

AUXILIARIES

An auxiliary of men who are interested in the affairs of the Assembly may become associate or contributing, but not voting members of the Assembly.

ARTICLE XIV.

The wives of ranking officials of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps are eligible as Associate Members of the Council.

ARTICLE XV.

Press members of the Council may be associates.

ARTICLE XVI.

Parts of the Constitution may be amended or new parts framed at any general or special meeting of the Assembly.

The Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women

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ARTICLE VI.

ELECTIONS

A Nominating Committee of five appointed by the Speaker shall present at the Annual Meeting a name for every office. Nominations may be made from the floor.

ARTICLE VII.

Elections shall be made at a business session prior to the Annual Pilgrimage of the Assembly to the memorial religious exercises conducted by the Church at Cape Henry.

ARTICLE VIII.

Council members shall serve for one year or until their successors are named.

ARTICLE IX.

Additional members necessary to constitute the Council of 30 shall be annually appointed by the Speaker from among the members of the Corporation.

ARTICLE X.

DEPARTMENTS

Departments of special duties or standing committees may be named by the Board or Council as they may deem necessary for the work of the Assembly.

ARTICLE XII.

MEMBERSHIP

All interested white women of Tidewater Virginia are eligible for membership who are performing service in the cultural, educational, patriotic, religious or civic affairs of Virginia. Anyone in the above classes, upon the payment of a registration fee, at the Annual Meeting, of 50 cents per annum, shall become a member of the Corporation.

ARTICLE XIII.

AUXILIARIES

An auxiliary of men who are interested in the affairs of the Assembly may become associate or contributing, but not voting members of the Assembly.

ARTICLE XIV.

The wives of ranking officials of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps are eligible as Associate Members of the Council.

ARTICLE XV.

Press members of the Council may be associates.

ARTICLE XVI.

Parts of the Constitution may be amended or new parts framed at any general or special meeting of the Assembly.



PROGRAM CAPE HENRY PILGRIMAGE

Saturday and Sunday
April 25th and 26th
1936

Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman,
Chairman

Saturday, April 25

- 10 A. M.—Alethea Serpell Memorial Service at Old St. Paul's Church, Norfolk.
- 11 A. M.—Presentation — Stephen Reid's 1607 Cape Henry Landing Painting to Norfolk Museum, Norfolk.
- 11 A. M.-1:30 P. M.—Registration, Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach.
- 2 P. M.—Luncheon, Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach.
- 3:30 P. M.—Business Session, Assembly Tidewater Virginia Women, Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach.
- 9:00 P. M.—Governor's Ball, Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach. All men and women registering are cordially invited to attend the exercises incident to the Pilgrimage. Registration will cover seat cards at Cape Henry.

Sunday, April 26

- 3 P. M.—Memorial Religious and Patriotic Services at the Shrine erected in 1935 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists at Cape Henry.

Inclusion of Cape Henry in the Colonial National Monument

Radio Broadcast Over WTAR
Wed., Feb. 26, by Mrs.
Frantz Naylor, Speaker, the
Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women

(Through courtesy of Sears, Roebuck & Co.)

THE Hon. Colgate W. Darden, U. S. Congressman from the Second District of Virginia, is much interested in the matter of the inclusion of Cape Henry in the Colonial National Monument—a major project of the Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women.

The Colonial National Monument, including Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown, was created through a law of the United States Congress a number of years ago. At the time the matter was to be considered by the Congress, members of the Cape Henry Memorial Commission, in Washington, conferred with the author of the bill, Congressman Crampton, about the necessity for the inclusion of Cape Henry, the first footprints of the Jamestown Colony, indelibly a part of a Colonial National Monument. The author of the bill agreed that historically and geographically Cape Henry is in the picture. Although thoroughly sympathetic, Mr. Crampton was apprehensive of an amendment to include Cape Henry at that stage that might jeopardize its passage—and, well, it wasn't included.

Now, after years of zealous working—years that have crowned with brilliant success the marking of the site where the Jamestown Colonists landed and took possession of the place for God and king—for God and king, but first for GOD—on the 26th day of April, 1607.

Now Cape Henry is memorialized by the granite Cross erected last year by the National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, and inscribed by James Branch Cabell, brilliant Virginian, and husband of the president of the organization of State Colonists who "built" the memorial:

Here at Cape Henry, first landed in America, upon 26 April, 1607, those English Colonists, who, upon 13 May, 1607, established at Jamestown, Virginia, the first permanent English Settlement in America

The barren sand dune ("First Landing Dune," as it has been marked by the State Commission on Conservation and Development) was allocated to the Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women, a part of the reservation of Fort Story, under the jurisdiction of the War Department. This was done through the good offices of the Hon. Harry F. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, and with the most helpful co-operation of all Federal and State authorities, for the erection of the Memorial by the Colonists, who unveiled and presented it to the Government through the War Department last April 26.

The President of the United States sent a telegram to the Speaker of the Assembly to be read at the dedication. The Governor of Virginia led the Pilgrimage. The Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts accompanied him.

The monument-cross is built with a surrounding platform, a sort of chancel, where the churchmen who conduct annual memorial religious services may officiate, thus physically memorializing after three hundred years of apparent neglect this earliest landing place of the Jamestown Colonists. On that early Sunday morning in 1607, after four months sea voyaging, thirty came ashore to open their box of instructions from the London Company that had sent them, and to take possession.

They were attacked by the Indians, probably from that very high dune where the old Cape Henry Lighthouse stands, and driven back to their tiny ships, the Susan Con-

Continued on page 6

On A Hill . . . By The Sea



THE CAVALIER HOTEL . . . VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA
Near Cape Henry



HEADQUARTERS FOR

The 1936 Cape Henry Pilgrimage

CAPE HENRY DAYS

Saturday, April 25, 1936

Sunday April 26, 1936

Join The 1936 Cape Henry Pilgrimage

ORIGINAL
POCAHONTAS
Smokeless and Dustless

COAL
AMERICA'S FAVORITE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL

Safe — Economical

Sold and Guaranteed by

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& ICE CO.**

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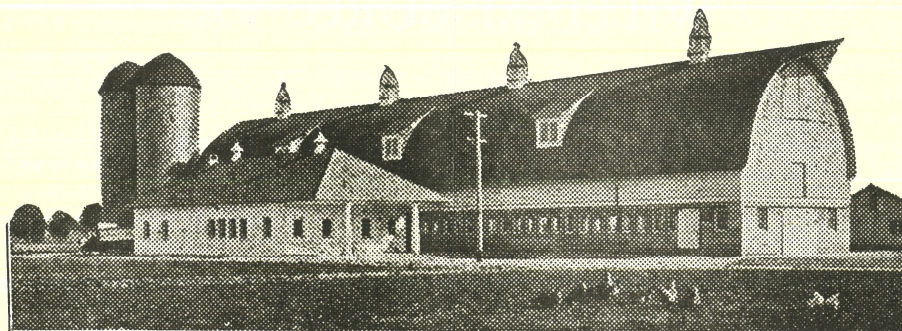
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Strength



Delicious
Flavor

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PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS

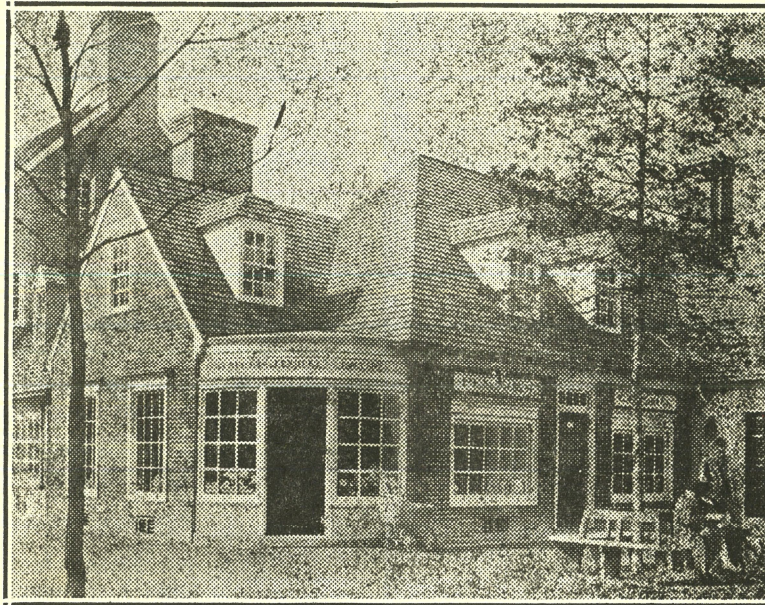


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SMITHFIELD HAMS

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SPEAKING OF PICTURES . . .

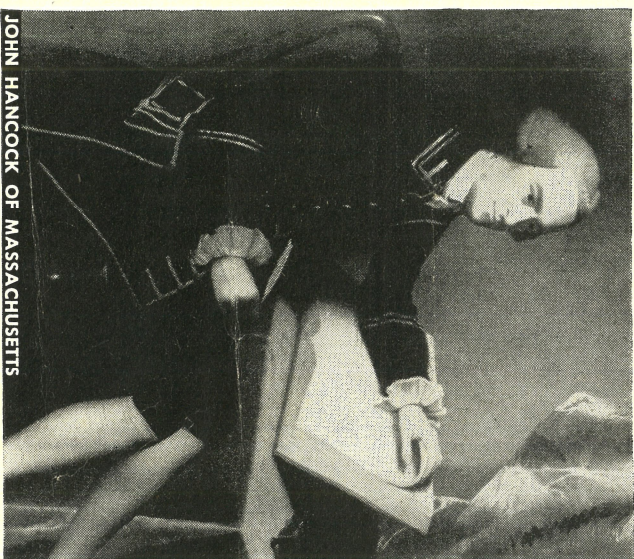
THESE MEN RISKED THEIR NECKS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Not one of the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776 lived long enough to face a camera. (The last Signer, Charles Carroll, died in 1832 and the first photograph in the U. S. was taken in 1839.) But on these pages *LIFE* has assembled the best existing likenesses of the immortal Fifty-Six from paintings, engravings and drawings.

As these pictures indicate, most of the Signers were men of wealth and distinction. Most of them inherited large lands and money. Some of the group were "self-made" men who were as rich as those who had inherited fortunes. Only one or two were "poor."

Few Americans today can quite imagine the courage it took for 56 such men to declare their united colonies to be "free and independent States." Not only were they risking their large personal possessions, but their personal necks as well. The Signers frequently reminded each other that they could all be hanged for their act; the final words of their Declaration—"We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor"—were not idle ones. Because of this danger the Signers' names were withheld by Congress until January 1777, although the Declaration was read in public on July 8, 1776.

Ten of the Signers served in the Revolutionary Army and two (Heyward of S. C., Walton of Ga.) were wounded in action. Four of them were captured by the British—Heyward, Walton, Middleton of S. C. and Stockton of N. J. The wife of one Signer, Francis Lewis of N. Y., was taken from her home by British troops within two months after her husband had signed the Declaration, and treated so badly that she died from the effects of her captivity.

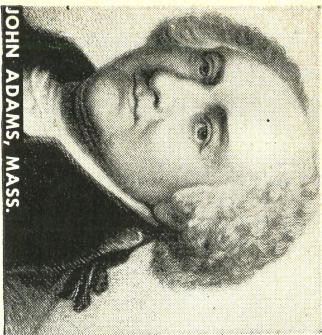


JOHN HANCOCK OF MASSACHUSETTS

Fifteen Signers suffered severe financial losses during the war and four (Stockton, Lewis, Braxton of Va. and Nelson of Va.) were permanently ruined. British troops went out of their way to burn the homes of Signers. An insurance study proves that the

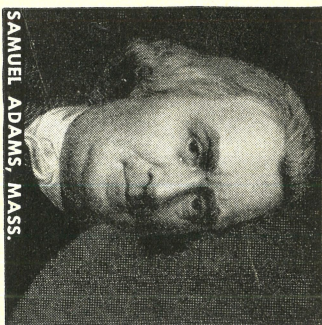
average Signer lived two years less than the average man of his time—some of them, like Joseph Hewes of N. C., who gave John Paul Jones his job in the American Navy, actually died of overwork for the Revolutionary cause. Signer Thomas Lynch Jr. of S. C. contracted a severe bilious fever while recruiting troops for Washington and went to sea for his health; his ship was never heard of again. Button Gwinnett of Ga. was the first Signer to die; he was killed in a duel with a political enemy in the spring of 1777. (His autograph, though not the rarest of the Signers', has sold as high as \$51,000. Lynch's autograph, the rarest, has sold for \$9,500.) Strangest death to come to any Signer was that of George Wythe of Va. He was poisoned with arsenic in coffee by a nephew who was angered because of a bequest in Wythe's will to a Negro servant. Wythe lived long enough to disinherit the nephew, who was acquitted of murder because the Virginia laws did not allow a Negro cook to testify against him.

Despite their dignified appearance and eminent place in history, the Signers were a very human lot, typical of upper-crust American life in the Colonies. One (Whipple of N. H.) was a New England slave trader; another (Hall of Ga.) was a hot-headed doctor who was thrown out of the Congregational clergy for immoral conduct. At least three (Wilson and Morris of Pa., Chase of Md.) did some war profiteering during the Revolution. A surprising number of the Signers suffered from gout, including the famous John Hancock of Mass., president of the Congress, who signed his name first and very large, he said, "so George III may read without his spectacles."



JOHN ADAMS, MASS.

John Adams



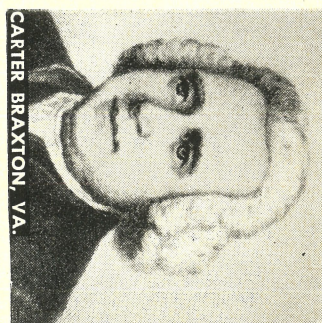
SAMUEL ADAMS, MASS.

Sam Adams



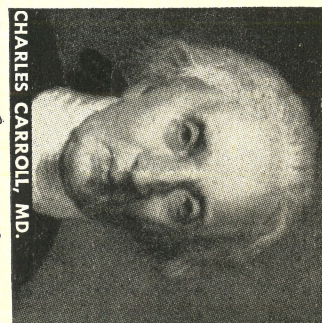
JOSIAH BARTLETT, N.H.

Josiah Bartlett



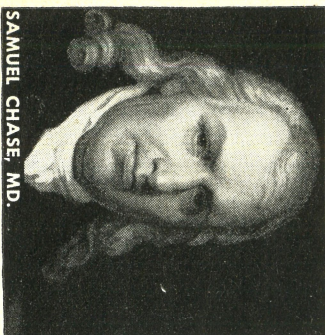
CARTER BRAXTON, VA.

Carter Braxton



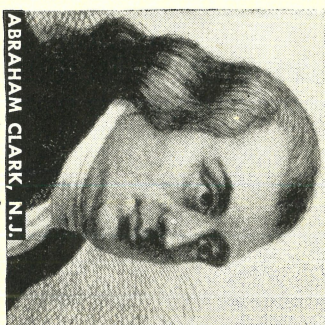
CHARLES CARROLL, MD.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton



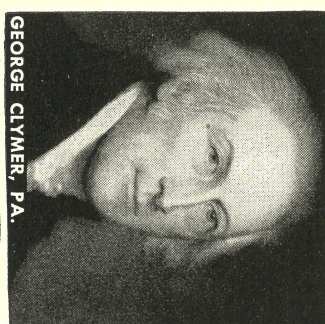
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Samuel Chase



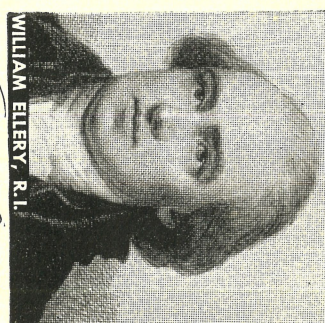
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Abraham Clark



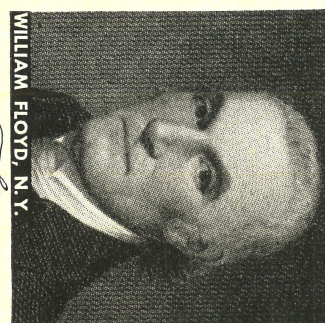
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George Clymer



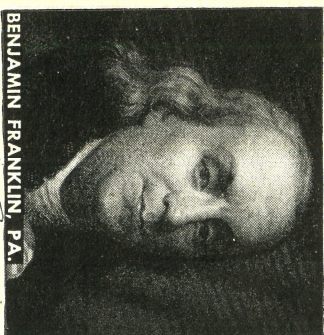
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William Ellery



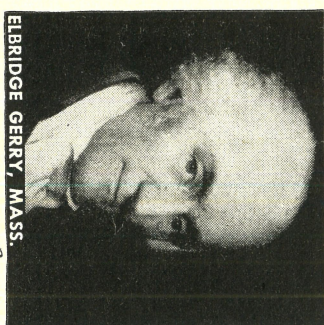
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William Floyd



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PA.

Benjamin Franklin



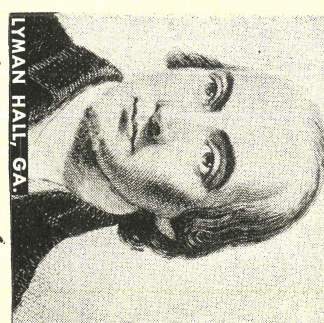
ELBRIDGE GERRY, MASS.

Elbridge Gerry



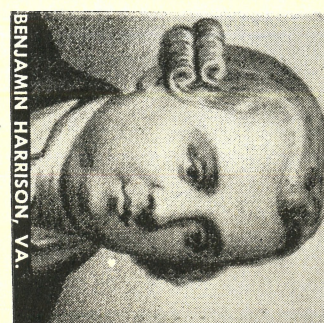
BUTTON GWINNETT, GA.

Button Gwinnett



LYMAN HALL, GA.

Lyman Hall



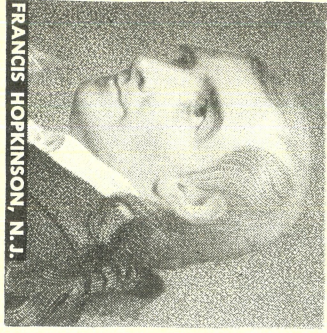
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Benjamin Harrison



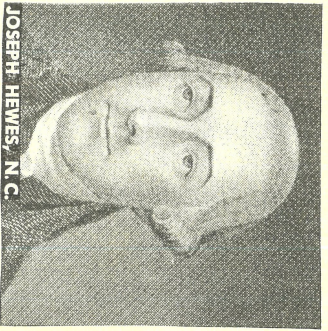
JOHN HART, N.J.

John Hart



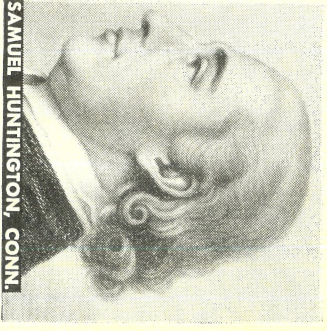
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, N.J.

Francis Hopkinson



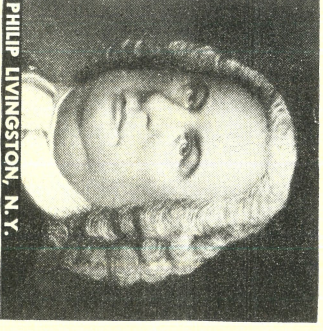
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Joseph Hewes



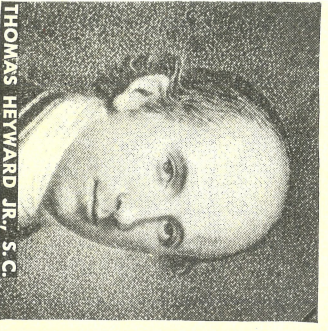
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, CONN.

Sam & Huntington



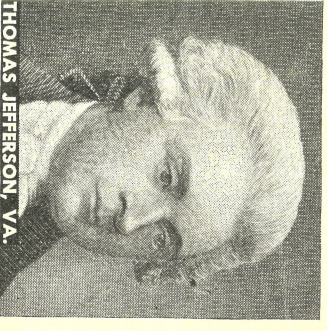
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Phil Livingston



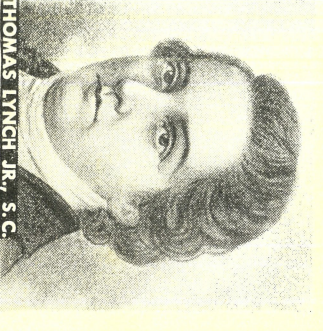
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Thos Heyward Jr



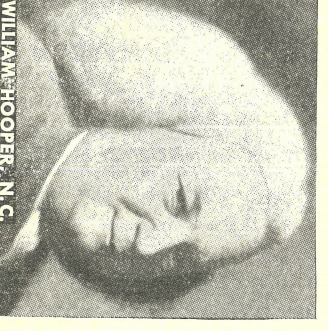
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Th Jefferson



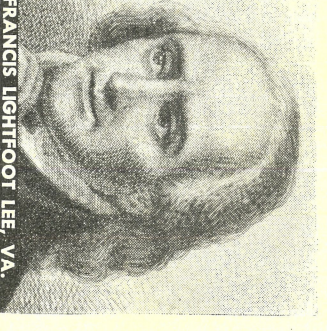
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Thomas Lynch Jr



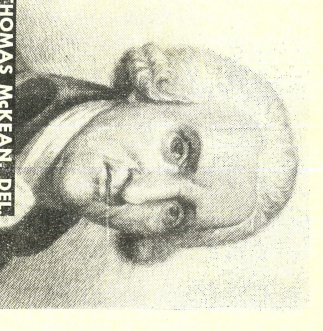
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Wm Hooper



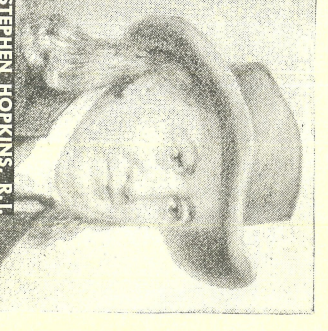
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Francis Lightfoot Lee



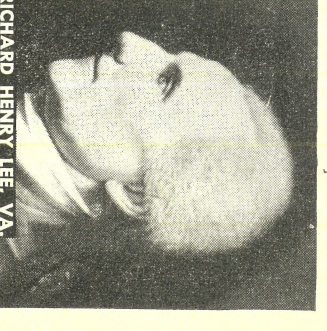
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Thos McKean



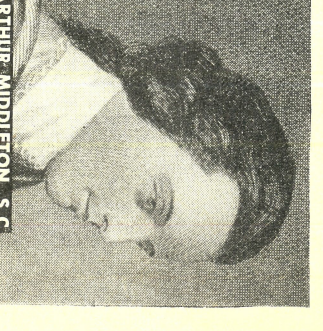
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Step Hopkins



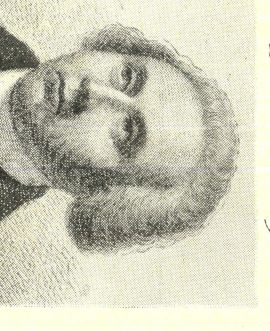
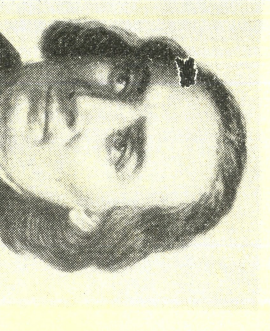
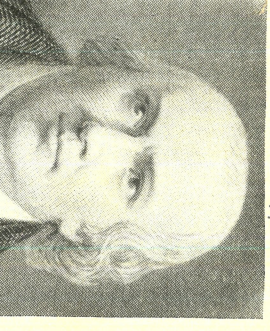
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Richard Henry Lee

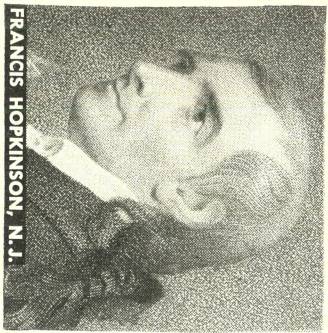


ARTHUR MIDDLETON, S.C.

Arthur Middleton



John Hart



FRANCIS HOPKINSON, N. J.

Francis Hopkinson

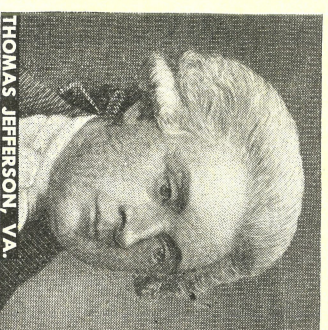
Joseph Hewes



SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, CONN.

Sam^l Huntington

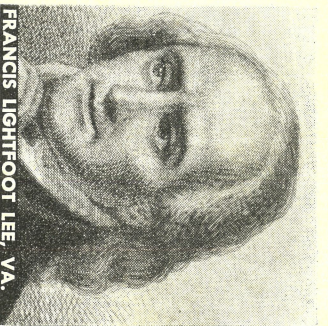
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THOMAS JEFFERSON, VA.

Th^o Jefferson

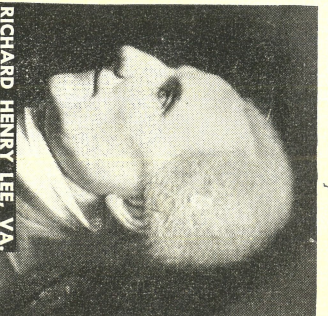
Sam. Hooper



FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, VA.

Francis Lightfoot Lee

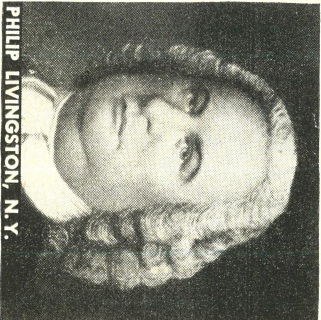
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RICHARD HENRY LEE, VA.

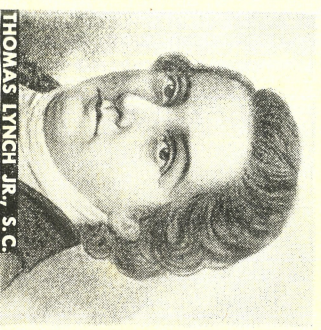
Richard Henry Lee

Phil Livingston



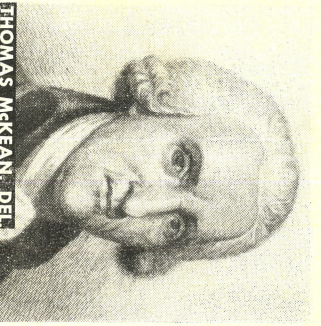
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Thomas Lynch Junr



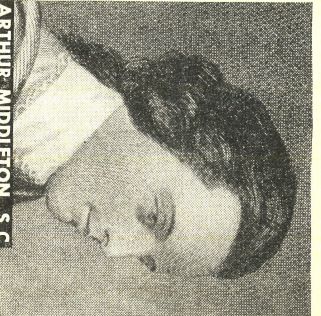
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Thos M. Neale

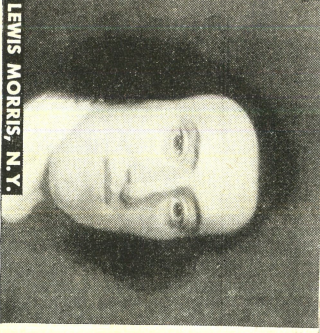


THOMAS MCKEAN, DEL.

Arthur Middleton

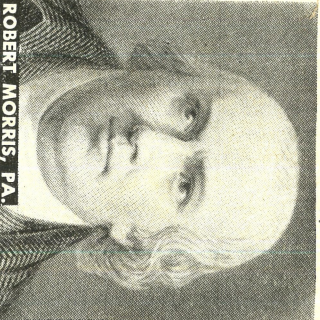


ARTHUR MIDDLETON, S. C.



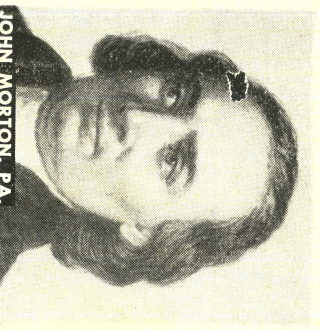
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Lewis Morris



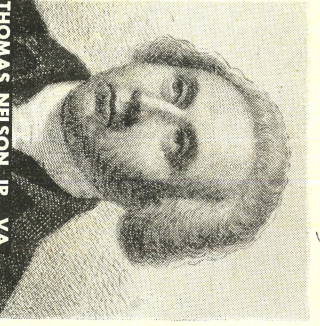
ROBERT MORRIS, PA.

Robt Morris



JOHN MORTON, PA.

John Morton



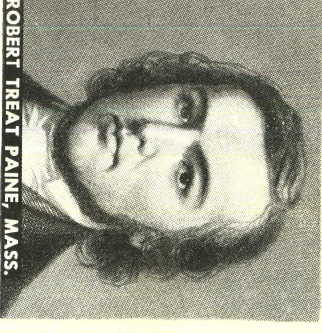
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Thos Nelson Jr.

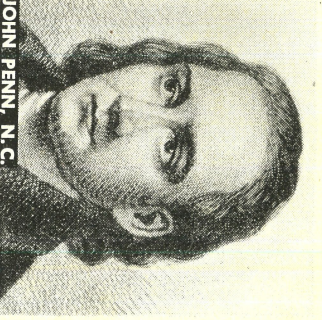


WILLIAM PACA, MD.

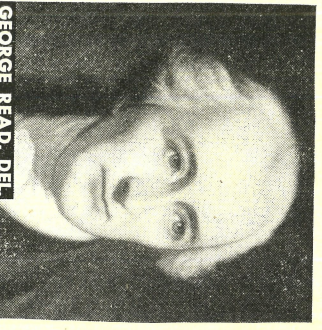
Wm Paca



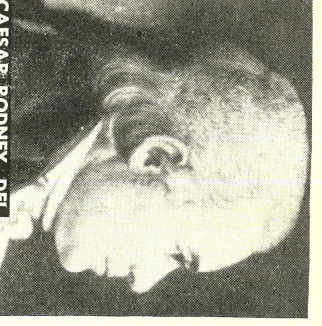
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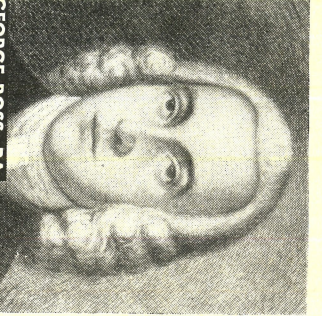
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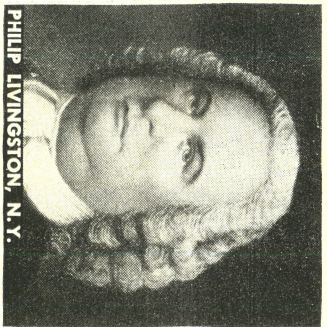
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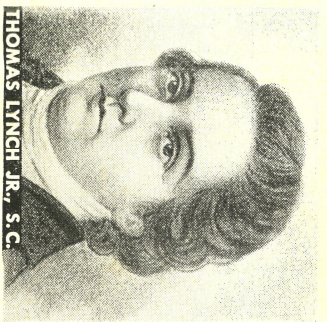
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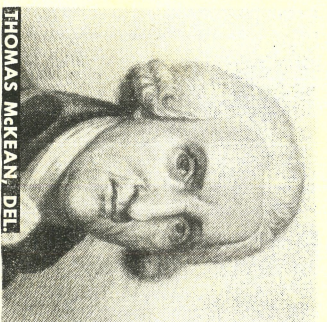
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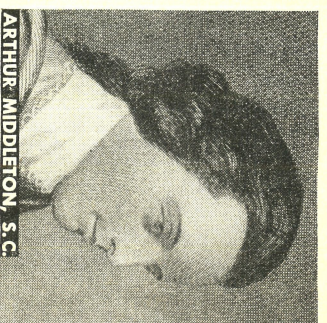
PHILIP LIVINGSTON, N. Y.



THOMAS LYNCH JR., S. C.



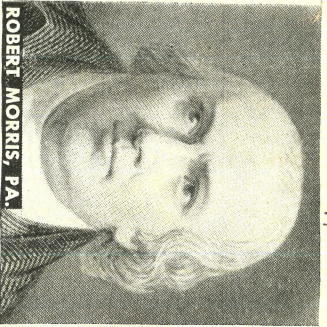
THOMAS MCKEAN, DEL.



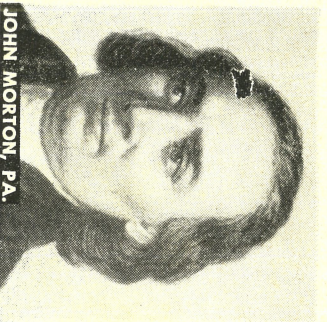
ARTHUR MIDDLETON, S. C.



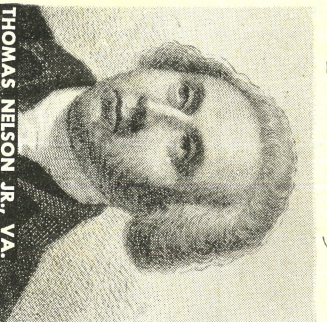
LEWIS MORRIS, N. Y.



ROBERT MORRIS, PA.



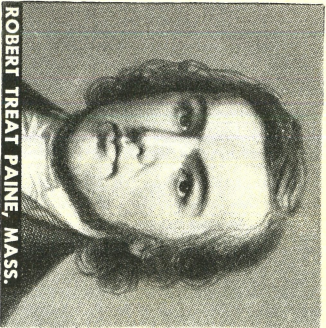
JOHN MORTON, PA.



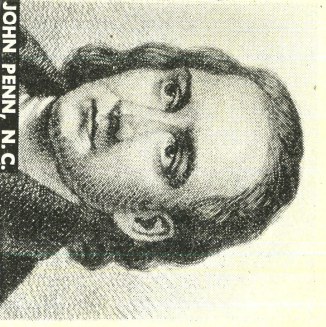
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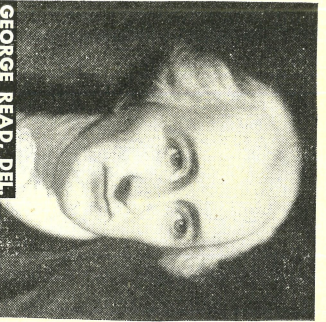
WILLIAM PACA, MD.



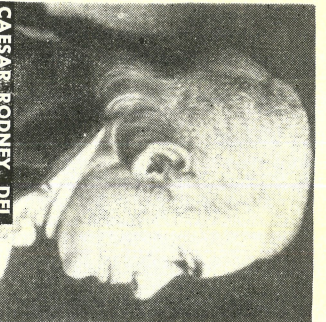
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, MASS.



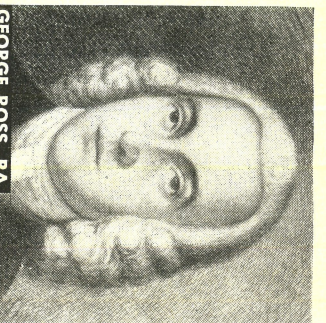
JOHN PENN, N. C.



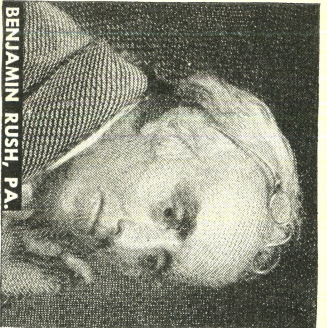
GEORGE READ, DEL.



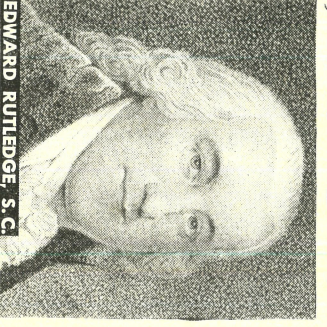
CAESAR RODNEY, DEL.



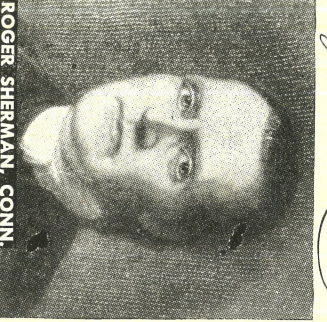
GEORGE ROSS, PA.



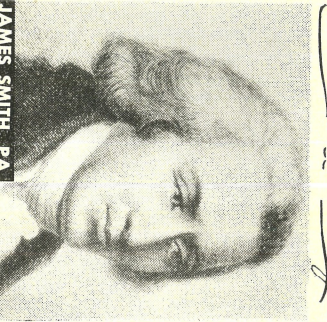
BENJAMIN RUSH, PA.



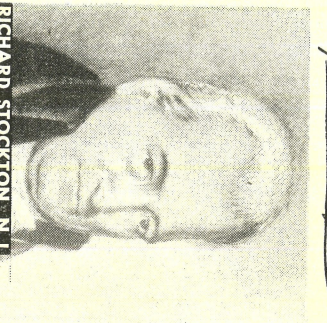
EDWARD RUTLEDGE, S. C.



ROGER SHERMAN, CONN.



JAMES SMITH, PA.



RICHARD STOCKTON, N. J.

Robert Treat Paine

John Penn

George Read

Caesar Rodney

Geo. Ross

Lewis Morris

Robert Morris

John Morton

Thos Nelson Jr

Wm Paca

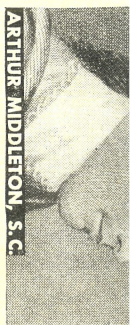
Phil Livingston

Thomas Lynch Jr

Thos McKean

Arthur Middleton

Benjamin Rush
Edw Rutledge
Roger Sherman
James Smith
Richard Stockton
Robert Treat Paine
John Penn
George Read
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Lewis Morris
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John Morton
Thos Nelson Jr
Wm Paca
Phil Livingston
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Thos McKean
Arthur Middleton

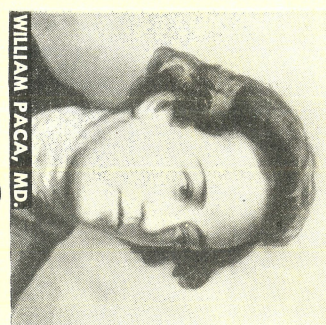
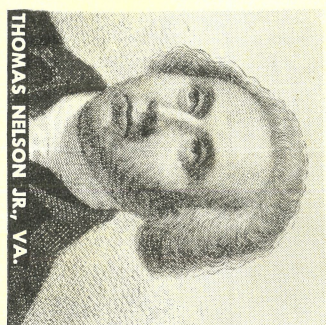
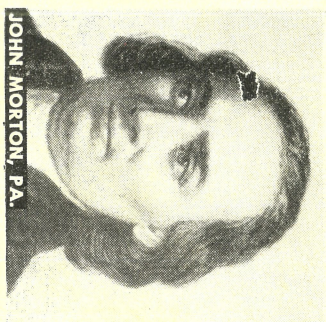
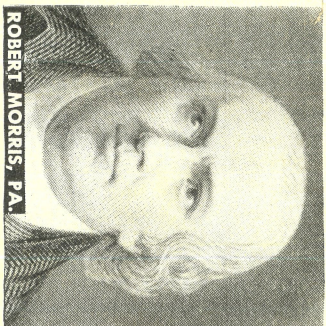
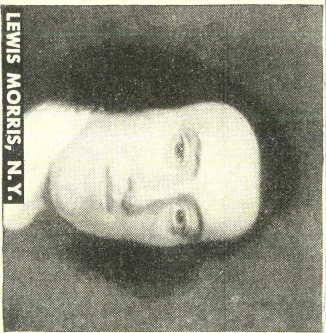


Phil Livingston

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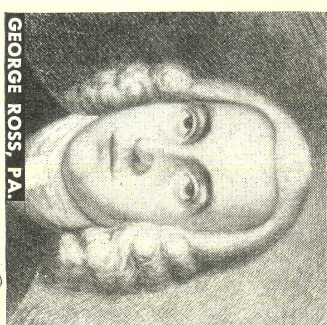
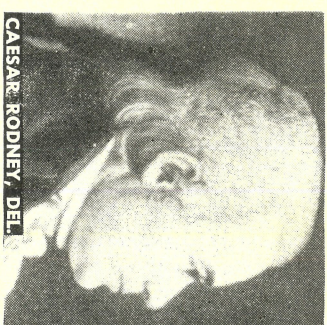
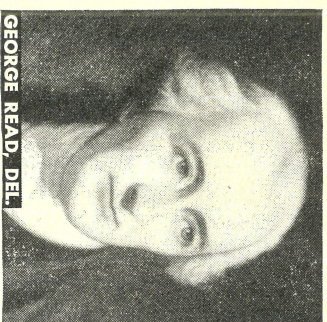
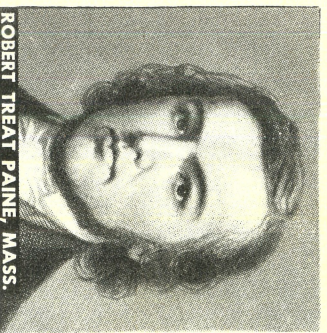
Lewis Morris

Robt Morris

John Morton

Thos Nelson Jr.

Wm Paca



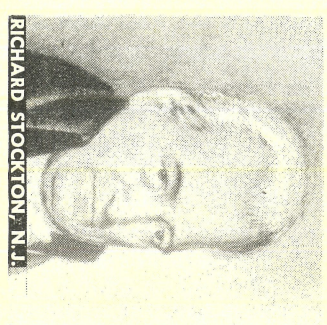
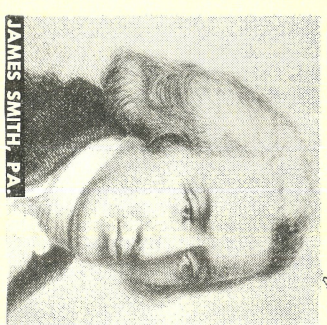
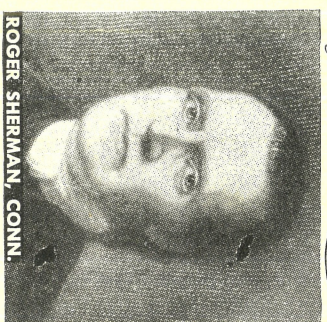
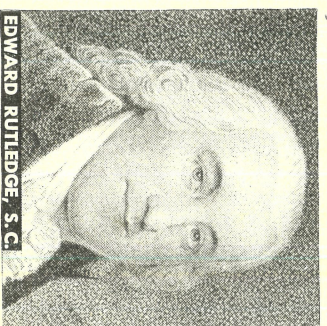
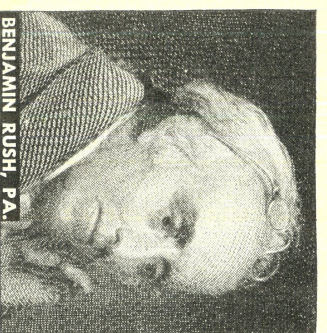
Robt Treat Paine

John Penn

George Read

Caesar Rodney

Geo. Ross



Benjamin Rush

Edward Rutledge

Roger Sherman

James Smith

Rich Stockton

Virginia

JANUARY 1950

AND THE VIRGINIA COUNTY



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NUMBER I
50c

Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia

INAUGURAL COMMEMORATIVE

Virginia

AND THE VIRGINIA COUNTY



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Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia
INAUGURAL COMMEMORATIVE

Patrick Henry

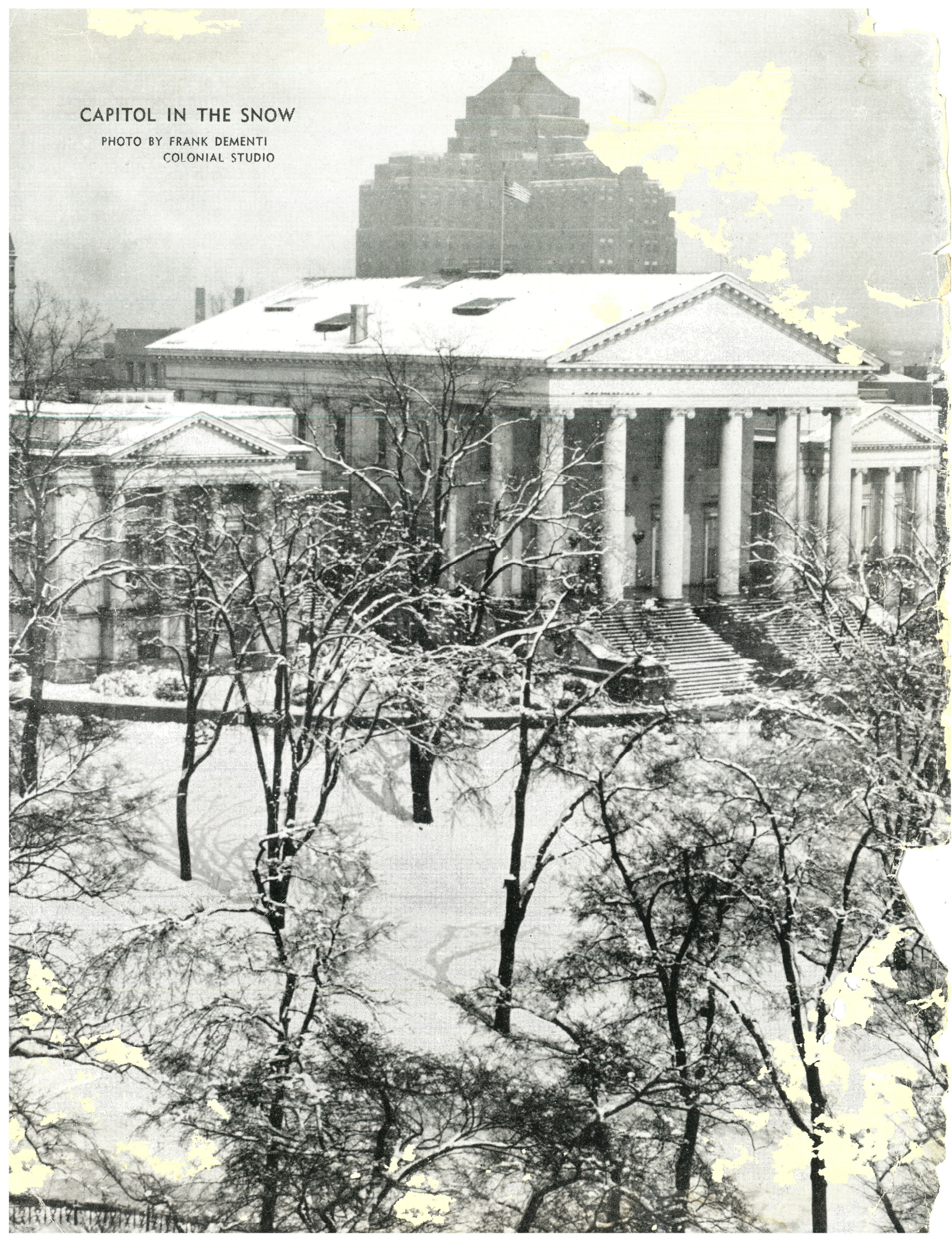
1779

John S. Battle

1950

CAPITOL IN THE SNOW

PHOTO BY FRANK DEMENTI
COLONIAL STUDIO





GROUP PICTURE TAKEN IN 1899 OF SMITHFIELD
MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE

Left of steps:

1st row- Percy Cofer, Lewis Chapman
2nd row- Ralph Parker, Frank Batten, Robbie Barrett, George Jordan
3rd row- Mr. Thurston Hubbard (principal), James Cox
Harvey Minton and janitor

Right of steps:

1st row- Arthur Latimer, William Pebworth
2nd row- Eddie Holland, Charlie Libby, Arthur Whitehead
3rd row- Bradshaw, Addis Morrison, Buddie Stott

On bottom steps- left to right:

John Lee Underwood, Thornton Dick, Ben Chapman, Gaston Nelms,
Willie Holloway, Etta Morrison, Ruth Nelms, Pauline Dashiell

Third step:

Joe T. Bassett, Eureka Johnson, Frank Underwood, Salina Jones

Fourth step:

Willie Edwards, Harry Dashiell, Ray Turner, Lila Jordan,
Frankie Pond, Maude Grimes, Violet Lawson, Jack Underwood,
Marion Wilson

Fifth step:

Grace Goodrich, Estelle Davis, Octa Reed, Nellie Batten

Sixth step:

Ruby Little, May Bergen, Nannie Jordan, Blair Langhorne,
Tom Turner, Mattie Jordan, Fannie Lawson, Bessie Sykes,
Virginia Underwood, Carter, Nannie B. Chapman

On the porch:

W. E. Bassett, Salenthia Johnson, Alice Barlow, Misses Vander-
slice and Davis (teachers) Joy Johnson, Fannie Jordan, Sallie
Wright, Stella Edwards, Melissa Gains, Grace Warren, Ivey Latimer

Grace W. Rowell